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## Announcements.

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\* \* \*

'The Meaning of Reconstruction' is now on sale (price 2s. 6d. net, post free 2s. 9d.), and may be obtained from 'The Athenæum' Literature Department.

## Comments.

IT was with deep relief that the country heard the news of the signing of the Armistice. Since then domestic problems which face the country have occupied a greater measure of attention than the international aspects of Reconstruction. One thing, however, we are grateful for: a fine and generous spirit towards the defeated foe is manifest. This is particularly the case with regard to the provision of food for the population of Germany and Austria. We welcome the words of the Prime Minister at the Caxton Hall Conference of employers and workers:—

"We are under no obligation to feed Germany and Austria, and we can only incur that obligation if the German and Austrian shipping is placed at our disposal; but when one's enemy surrenders I do not think one ought to let him starve. Let us behave like a great people who have won a great victory.... Do not let us behave like small men; let us have no vengeance, no trampling down of a fallen foe."

On the other hand, the election campaign shows that the bitter and vindictive elements in the community conceive of Reconstruction merely as a problem of making Germany pay for the War. The cost of the War is the loss of life, the suffering and agony of innumerable people. It is only the commercial-minded who measure the cost of war in millions of pounds. The people who urge that the German people should become the white slaves of Europe in order to send goods into this country to pay for the War are also the people who are in favour of the exclusion of German goods, the economic boycott, and Protection. Clearly they cannot have it both ways.

THOUGH there was no unanimity in the country on the question of the desirability of an immediate general election, the Government (whose justification for continuing the Coalition is the need for unity) has chosen to appeal to the country. On the flowing tide of victory, it will almost certainly return to power. Whether it will succeed in remaining in power for the full term of five years is another matter. The diverse elements of which it will be composed will, if a spark of sincerity remains, bring the Government to an end before its due time, and the decision of the Labour Party to stand outside will provide a rallying-point for opponents and critics.

THE chief Reconstruction measures of the Lloyd George Government were the Electoral Reform Act, the Corn Production Act, and the Education Act. In addition it has made arrangements for the armistice period and for demobilization. The programme with which the

Government has gone to the country may mean much or little. It lacks precision, and may be interpreted to mean whatever one thinks it ought to mean.

A MINISTRY OF HEALTH BILL was introduced by Dr. Addison shortly before the recess. The Bill brings together under one Minister the health duties of the Local Government Board, the Insurance Commission, the duties of the Board of Education in regard to the health of mothers and children, the duties of the Privy Council in regard to midwives, and the duties of the Home Office in regard to the protection of infant life. Power is taken in the Bill to bring in, as and where it is desirable, other important health duties, including the medical inspection and treatment of school children (now under the charge of the Board of Education), the treatment of sick soldiers (now with the Ministry of Pensions), and the Home Secretary's powers with regard to lunacy and mental deficiency. Consultative committees will be set up as part of the machinery of the Ministry. All services relating to the treatment of the sick and infirm will be administered as part of the work of the Health Department, and not of the Poor Law. The Bill is a valuable piece of co-ordination, but further steps and new powers will be needed if the Health Department is to achieve what the public expects of it. The Bill will presumably be brought forward again when the new Parliament meets.

THE Government is without convictions or policy on industrial questions. Its election programme is a thing of shreds and patches. It has been extorted little by little from prominent members of the Government, who probably are without authority to commit the Government. Mr. Churchill, in answer to a heckler, stated that the Government had decided to nationalize the railways. It is curious that neither the Prime Minister nor Mr. Bonar Law, in their various public utterances, has made so definite a statement. It is true that the transport system came in for mention, but only in vague terms. The Coalition manifesto contains no promise of nationalization; and the Prime Minister's manifesto, published after Mr. Churchill's statement, does not commit Mr. Lloyd George to the public ownership of the railways.

THE Government's policy regarding the demobilization of the Army is contained in the pamphlet recently published by the Ministry of Reconstruction (No. 3, 2d.). Broadly speaking, the general plan is to bring back "demobilizers" and the "pivotal men." The former are needed to assist in working the machinery of demo-

bilization; the latter are vital to the re-establishment of industry, and therefore to the resettlement in industry of the soldiers. Men with jobs to return to will be liberated before men without certain prospects of employment, and men whose labour is more essential to the restoration of normal industry will be demobilized before those whose occupations are less essential. The arrangements also include the parallel demobilization of married men and long-service men, who will form a part of all drafts.

THERE are vague rumours floating through newspapers and public speeches to the effect that the Government does not intend to discharge the soldiers on their return home. We sincerely hope that there is no foundation for the rumour. Such a policy means the perpetuation of military conscription; and if Mr. Lloyd George intends, on one pretext or another, to preserve compulsory military service, he may anticipate strenuous opposition from the soldiers themselves and from the general public.

THE electioneering speeches of the Coalition leaders and their followers have thrown little light on their policy of Reconstruction. Indeed, the impression which must have been left upon the minds of all intelligent citizens who have taken the trouble to examine these speeches is that the Coalition is very far from possessing a policy. It will doubtless proceed to manufacture one after the election and in the long interval before Parliament meets.

THE statement which has been made that Parliament will not meet until after the general terms of peace have been settled is, to say the least, alarming; but it would be quite in keeping with the attitude of the Coalition towards Parliament. The new House of Commons can hardly be expected to submit quietly to being overridden in this fashion. The new House will not be the rather timeworn body which Mr. Lloyd George was able to ignore.

THE second, third, fourth, and fifth Reports of the Civil War Workers' Committee have been published as a single white paper (Cd. 9192, price 3d. net). Many of the proposals of the Committee have been adopted by the Government for dealing with the transition period through which we are now passing.

THE Report of the Committee to consider Questions of Building Construction in connexion with the provision of dwellings for the working classes (Cd. 9191, price 1s. net) should be read along with the Report of the Women's Housing Sub-Committee referred to last month.



## The Coalition begs the Question.

THE appeal which was made to the people of this country in the early days of August, 1914, was a moral appeal. National effort throughout the course of the War was stimulated and determination sustained by emphasizing and underlining the ethical issues which were at stake—justice and freedom. The case against Germany was that she had outraged the fundamental principles upon which the growth and progress of freedom and democracy depend. She was an autocracy, intolerant and cruel, a militarist State confusing might with right. The struggle shaped itself as one between two opposing theories of life and social conduct, and the better theory has emerged victorious.

It would appear that though Germany has lost the War she has gained a commonwealth. At any rate, the doctrine of the Divine Right of Kings has gone, and with it the preposterous trappings of a militarized autocracy. It is yet too soon to speak with certainty, but there can be no doubt that on the Continent the chief result of the War will be to liberate the forces of democracy over the greater part of Europe.

It is not nearly so clear what moral gain will accrue to Britain. The developments during the period of the War have been both good and evil, but what the aftermath will be remains in doubt. In most respects we were in advance of Central Europe, at least so far as the things that matter are concerned. But is there to be in this country a political, social, and economic development comparable to the far-reaching and fundamental changes which have been precipitated by the War in the Central Empires? In a sense, that is the issue of the general election.

Unfortunately, there is much loose thinking on the subject. Mr. Lloyd George appeals for unity—the unity of all classes, a new comradeship of the masses and the classes. Now the only basis for such unity is a full recognition of the moral claims of the masses. In 1914 there might have been unity in Europe had the Central Empires accepted the principles of international right laid down by the Entente Powers. The maintenance of peace was possible in no other way. Similarly, domestic peace and national unity will be possible only if the moral principles for which the War was fought are put fully into practice in our national life.

President Wilson's fourteen points have their counterparts in domestic politics. The various formulæ to which we became accustomed during the War have their application within the

nation. The watchwords which have been used to symbolize our international ideals are equally applicable to epitomize our national ideals, if we fully believe in the universal principles of freedom and democracy. The establishment of justice as between States is not essentially different from the establishment of justice as between classes within the State.

Politicians and others have committed themselves deeply to the most definite democratic principles in the wider sphere of international relations, but it remains to be seen whether they are alive to the implications of their faith so far as the problems of national life are concerned. They imagine, we suppose, that there are no domestic problems at all parallel to the international problems. They would be loth to admit that there was any real ground, with regard to some of our national traditions and institutions, for the same indignation as was roused by the policy and action of the Central Empires at the beginning of the War.

It became one of the most monotonous platitudes of the War that we were fighting for democracy. Are we prepared to strive for democracy at home? Do we intend seriously to pursue the goal of the War to its logical end in the days of peace? That is the issue which is now before the country.

Before the War there were undoubtedly two nations in our midst—the one possessing means, leisure, opportunities; the other poor, part of it miserably poor, and without leisure and opportunities, except in a restricted sense. There was a gulf between the two nations fixed by wealth. The larger nation lived for the most part in mean houses amid mean surroundings; it worked long hours, and did the heavy and distasteful work of the country, for wages which were insufficient for the needs of life in a really civilized community. It went in dread of unemployment, which was a worse evil than overwork. It was instructed by a press which was in general under the influence of the accepted ideas and traditions of the other nation. It received some education from the State, but, in the main, not sufficient to lead it to appreciate the importance of education.

The other nation was much smaller in numbers. It lived in better and larger houses, amid pleasant surroundings. Many people had more than one house and had yachts and motor-cars. It enjoyed good holidays, and its opportunities were infinitely greater than those of the larger nation. Its outlook was reflected in the Govern-

ment and the press. Indeed, it provided the backbone of the Government and administration of the country. The smaller nation was recruited from the larger nation, but the former never really learnt how the latter lived.

But before the War came there were men and women of the larger nation who struggled, not to join the smaller and richer nation, but to raise the level of life of their fellows and to open out new opportunities for them. That movement has taken firm root and is branching out in many directions. The larger nation desires a place in the sun, opportunities for expansion, access to new lands. Its ideals are those of the nascent nationalities now emerging on the Continent of Europe.

Admitting the existence of the two nations within the commonwealth, we may ask on what basis there is to be a league uniting them. It has been said repeatedly that the only condition on which Germany could enter a League of Nations is that she should have undergone a change of heart and have accepted the principles of equality, justice, and freedom. The articulate section of the greater nation insists on the same conditions. The price of unity is the recognition and acceptance of the ideals which lie behind the corporate activities of the larger nation. The articulate section of the larger nation is insistent upon the fulfilment of its claims.

The apostles of unity fail to observe the existence of the two nations. At the most they see a few noisy extremists. They do not perceive the gradual consolidation of working-class sentiment around the declared views of the articulate minority. We are not preaching a class war; we are merely stating a fact in order to expose the fallacy of assuming that, because internal differences were hushed in order to present a united front against external aggression, internal differences of outlook and policy do not now exist. Mr. Lloyd George appears to think nowadays that they never had a real existence. What he told the Coalition supporters at the Central Hall meeting was in effect: Things were so dull before the War that mock opposition and horseplay were necessary to justify politics and to make life bearable. But, he says, do let us during the Reconstruction period be our natural selves and be at amity with one another. After that period is over we can, as he declared at Wolverhampton, revert to "political football."

But the working-class movements were not playing a game: they were in deadly earnest. They are more earnest to-day than ever they were; hence the attitude of the Labour Party towards the Coalition, the consolidation of forces which has been proceeding during the War in the trade union movement, the generous pro-

gramme of educational reform put forward by the Workers' Educational Association. Reconstruction is conceived not as a process of gilding and embellishing the *status quo*, but as the beginning of developments which will establish within the nation what the League of Nations is intended to secure in the larger community.

Will the Coalition, whose effective members and most prominent supporters will be drawn from the smaller nation, realize that Reconstruction means the abdication of vested interests, privilege, and private monopoly, and will it make the great sacrifice of renunciation? Do the words of its leaders mean the most that can be got out of them or the minimum that will pass muster? If the former, there is hope; but a Coalition is not a highly integrated organism, and it is difficult to believe that all its parts will respond harmoniously to proposals of far-reaching consequence. The probability is that we shall obtain modest but useful measures and a good deal of showy "reform," superficially attractive, but hollow within.

Unity may be won in time. It is not the beginning of national endeavour, but its goal. Unity cannot be established on inequality and injustice. The pathway to unity is the road of equality of opportunity. A policy of equality of opportunity would strike at the roots of the problems of Reconstruction and would put the various items of the national programme in their right perspective. The trouble about Mr. Lloyd George's policy is that it has put the cart before the horse. The Coalition has begged the question.

## The Endowment of Motherhood.\*

ANOTHER POINT OF VIEW.

**A**MONG the many serious problems which the country has to face none are of more vital importance than those relating to the establishment of a minimum standard of life in every family, and the position of women in industry. In the scheme for the endowment of motherhood which is put forward by a Committee of which Miss Rathbone is a member, and which she recommends in an article in *The Athenæum* for October, one must recognize an honest and praiseworthy attempt to deal with these problems; and in criticizing the scheme it is necessary to emphasize the fact that no

\* See article under this title in *The Athenæum* for October.



attempt is being made to deny the existence of the evils to meet which the scheme has been drawn up.

The "reform" suggested is a radical one, in the deepest sense. It affects the foundation of family life. It is proposed that "the primary cost of rearing future generations" shall be transferred "from the shoulders of individual fathers to those of the State." It has been the universal custom to hold a man responsible for the support of himself, his wife, and family in accordance with the standard of living in his class. In spite of the difficulties of modern industrial life—for example, casual work and unemployment over which a man has no control—in the main men have succeeded in carrying out their responsibilities. Under the proposed Endowment Scheme a man is freed from the obligation of supporting his wife during the last eight weeks of pregnancy, his children up to 5 years of age, and even possibly altogether—if the period of the allowance is extended or if day boarding-schools are set up.

The authors of the scheme do not seem to have given sufficient consideration to the position of the father in the family. The task of supporting a family under existing industrial conditions is in most cases hard for wage-earners, and in many cases it is so hard that the result is such a low standard of living as to become a real menace to society.

The necessity of changing this is admitted on all sides. But a "reform" which would weaken the bond of union between husband and wife and father and children would bring more evil with it than good; and it seems certain that this must be the effect of the scheme. The bond between a mother and her children is necessarily a close one; that of the father is not of the same nature. What binds him most closely to his children, apart from natural love and pride, is the obligation to provide for them until they can support themselves. To take the primary responsibility for the support of the family from the father and to put it on the State is to make a dangerous experiment, which could only be justified if there were overwhelming evidence of the failure of the ordinary system of family life. There is no such evidence, taking the country as a whole.

How is the scheme likely to affect the position of women? The two points on which Miss Rathbone lays most stress are, first, the economic independence of women—meaning the economic independence of the wife with regard to her husband—and, second, the security for wife and children of a regular income, not subject to the fluctuations of the labour market or the capacity or idiosyncrasies of the husband.

To take the second point first. It is doubtful whether security in this sense is obtainable. What is to prevent the money paid to the mother for herself and her children being spent on the husband too? If the husband and wife continue to live together, the income from the State and that earned by the man will be used together as family income. If the man is out of work or if he is incapable, through drink or in any other way, the wife's money will be used to support him. There will be a regular income from the State, but that income will be insufficient for the whole family.

As for the other point, the question of the economic independence of women is not put in the forefront of the arguments used by Miss Rathbone to recommend the scheme to the public, but clearly it is the dominating idea at the back of her mind. With a view to securing the economic independence of women—from their husbands—and of increasing the productivity of industry, the scheme aims at making it "the usual course" for women to return to industrial life when their youngest child is 5 years old. It is suggested that day boarding-schools shall be set up to enable this change in married women's lives to become possible. There are many objections to be urged against this.

First, the mother is needed at home after the children go to school. The best day boarding-schools cannot give the children the home life which is essential for them. Also the home does not exist simply for the children—or for the children merely as infants. It is the centre of the life of the family and the life of society. It is inconceivable that any person should imagine that working women—or men—are anxious that all and every member of their families shall be absorbed in the life of the factories. The demand for the economic independence of women in this sense has always been a middle-class cry—the cry, in fact, of those whose homes do not depend entirely upon their own efforts.

Secondly, this transition from home life to factory life will not be easy for women, nor will it be desirable from the point of view of the women who are necessarily in industry permanently. Women who have worked at home for five, ten, or fifteen years will find it difficult to fit into factory work again. They will, as a rule, have to accept unskilled work. The interval will have meant loss of skill owing to lack of practice and changes in industry. The women will not be young—that is, they will not be at an adaptable age.

If one considers the general position of women in industry, one can see that any big increase of



married women's labour in this way would have a bad effect: it would bring down the whole standard of women's work, which is low enough as it is.

The authors of the scheme have not touched on these difficulties. They admit that some women will be unfit—physically—for work in the factories when the period of endowment ends, and they propose that the State should provide disablement pensions for mothers who cannot “undertake ordinary employment five years after the birth of the youngest child.” But it is not physical disablement which is the most serious matter. No suggestion is made as to the future of those women who are able to take up “productive” work again. The Report states that the establishment of day boarding-schools will enable the mother to return to industry “if she wished to do so”; but there is no recognition, first, of the fact that she will be bound by economic necessity to adopt this course, and, secondly, that in doing so she will be labouring under serious economic disadvantages. The important point is this. Women are under heavy disabilities in industry if they marry and have children. That fact cannot be got rid of, but under the existing system of family life they are given some security for the future. If their husbands can earn and have the means to support them they are bound to do so. Under the Endowment Scheme that element of security is lost. Normally wives will be expected to return to industrial life, but they will be at a disadvantage. If they are physically disabled “in the service of the State”—i.e., during the period of child-bearing and until the youngest child is 5—and this can be proved, the State will grant them a pension. But except in these circumstances the women will be forced to support themselves as best they can. A new problem will, in fact, present itself to society, namely, what to do with the mothers when they are no longer wanted in the home.

It may be argued that the husband, as a matter of course, will be ready to maintain his wife, as he has done in the past, when it becomes necessary for him to do so. But there is a serious economic obstacle in the way. The husband in order to fulfil the part assigned to him will have to be ready to readjust his expenditure in a drastic manner. If for many years—it might be twenty or more—a man has not had to support his wife, he will find it difficult to do so when State payments are withdrawn.

Then it seems more than probable that the wages of men will be seriously lowered as a consequence of family endowment. An experiment was made in this direction under the old Poor Law in the eighteenth century, and the

results were absolutely disastrous. Miss Rathbone says that under the Endowment Scheme “the one valid excuse for differential standards of pay between the sexes would disappear.” Which way would it disappear—by the levelling up of women's wages or the levelling down of men's? Miss Rathbone thinks that there are “cogent reasons” for believing the former. On the other hand, there are equally cogent reasons for the latter view. No large number of employers will be likely to cling long to an “excuse” for giving higher wages than they need, and, in so far as wages are determined by matters of this kind, the only result can be a lowering of men's wages. To sum up with regard to the economic question, there seems no reason to suppose that, in the long run, the economic position of the woman, or the man, or the family is likely to benefit under this scheme, while there is every reason to fear the reverse.

Another question which needs serious consideration is that of administration. It is estimated that the cost to the country would be 144,000,000*l.*—without extended allowances after 5 years or day boarding-schools. The State cannot pay out an immense sum of money, such as this, without laying down conditions under which the work for which it is paying shall be done. This means a vast increase in State interference, and it means interference in the most delicate and intimate matters possible. Miss Royden, in a pamphlet in which she supports the scheme, recognizes that there is danger in this direction. “There must be no arbitrary decision from outside,” she says, “as to the manner in which her [the working woman's] work is done. The State is concerned only with results.” And in another passage she says: “No scheme that is likely to let loose upon the homes of working people a fresh army of inspectors will receive their enthusiastic support.” But the scheme I am discussing cannot possibly result in anything else. How can the State avoid laying down conditions and enforcing those it lays down? It is no good saying that so long as the children are fit and well, and there is no neglect or ill-usage, the State must stand aside and leave the mothers to work out their own and their children's salvation; the question is what you mean by “fit” and “well,” “neglect” and “ill-usage.” Nor is it likely that the inclusion of all mothers in the scheme will reduce the danger of compulsion and inspection to a minimum because no one will trouble the rich with too much inspection and interference. This is Miss Royden's hope, but most people would not care to build upon it. All classes in this country are subject to the Education Laws, but is there any one who will maintain that

those laws are administered equally without regard to social standing?

There is the further danger that the family endowment system might be used as a lever for controlling the increase or decrease of population in accordance with the will of those in power. A slight examination of the literature on eugenics and venereal disease will enable any one to realize what this might mean. Even if we suppose that public opinion would be sufficiently powerful to act as an effective check in most cases, are we equally secure in all? At the present time the agitation on behalf of mothers and infants is inspired to a large extent by military calculations. Our reformers talk of the glory of motherhood and the value of children to the race, and some of them mean it and nothing more. But the desire for an increased supply of "cannon fodder" is obviously the dominant motive with many. The argument of "child supply" used by the promoters of this Report can be set on one side as valueless. A population of 40 million can reconstruct its social and economic life on sound lines with as great chances of success as a population of 50, 60, or 70 million. And it is safe to prophesy that if it succeeds in doing this no more will be heard of race-suicide. The Endowment of Motherhood Scheme is likely to obtain some support, at first sight, among men and women who are particularly alive either to evils arising from poverty or to those which come from the idea of the inferiority of women and the denial to them of opportunities for full personal development. But these evils are more susceptible of fundamental reform by the adoption of a quite different policy. The true line of reform lies in two directions: first, in securing the payment of high wages from industry; second, in improving the general economic position of women. No industry should be allowed to exist which does not provide a reasonable minimum wage to all the workers employed, male and female. The principle of equal pay for equal work can be and has been established in those industries in which men and women have combined to enforce this demand. If a high minimum wage is paid throughout industry, the inequalities existing between the single and the married men and between women and men with regard to the expenditure of the income are matters of little importance. For a time the position of the man with a young family to support would be comparatively hard, but, later in life, he would be in a correspondingly better position than the unmarried men and women. Under any system there must be inequalities of this kind.

The Endowment Scheme offers a palliative for the existing system of low wages, and it offers it in

a particularly dangerous manner. Experience has taught us that legislation in social and economic matters is ineffective, and often worse than ineffective, unless it is accompanied by organized support in the country. So far as those working for a national minimum have been successful, the result is due to the fact that they have secured the co-operation of working-class organizations and have stimulated them to fresh efforts. The authors of the Endowment Scheme aim at securing a national minimum for the women and children by action from above unaccompanied by any co-operation from below. Even if successful their policy would secure the maintenance of the women and children for only a limited period. It would leave the industrial problem untouched, and it would certainly weaken the movement for the establishment of a national minimum in industry.

With regard to the economic position of women, it is necessary to distinguish between the position of women in general and the position of women with regard to their husbands.

There can be no doubt that the general economic position of women needs improving. There was a time when marriage was the only career open to most women, and in those days women in general were economically dependent on men. That time has gone, never to return. There are many careers open to women now, but their position in industry and in professional life still compares unfavourably with that of men. It is necessary that their position should be improved in every possible way in order that—among other things—they may be saved from marrying simply to escape from badly-paid and unattractive work, and, in cases where family life proves a failure, they may be able to support themselves and their children in comfort. No permanent improvement can be brought about except through organization, and the Endowment Scheme is likely to make women look for improvement to State action rather than to their own efforts.

Co-operative effort on the part of men and women can solve the problems raised by the position of women in industry. The question of the economic independence of the wife is a more difficult matter. The choice apparently lies between the existing system, in which the woman depends for the support of herself and her children on her husband, and the provision of a separate income granted by the State and accompanied by State regulation in every detail of family life. If this is fully grasped by the women they will certainly prefer to abide by the present system and be free to regulate their families according to their own ideas.

HELEN STOCKS.



## Downing Street and the New Era.

"Find us skilled men, make a new Downing Street fit for the new era."—THOMAS CARLYLE.

### THE GOVERNMENT AND THE TRANSITION PERIOD.

**M**R. LLOYD GEORGE has had his way and there is to be a general election under the new electoral machinery, or such part of it as can be got to work. During the War period we were told that there was no need for an election because everybody ought to be getting on with the War. Yet Parliament rises ten days after the signing of an armistice and an election follows immediately afterwards, on the assumption, apparently, that there is no such pressing need for "getting on" with the arrangements for the transitional period. The three months from the cessation of hostilities are almost as critical for the future of this country as any similar period during the War. Parliament will not be sitting during these three months. But important decisions will need to be taken and the emergencies of the time dealt with as they arise. It is clearly right that there should be a new Parliament to deal with Reconstruction, but there are obvious perils in leaving the country during the difficult first months of the transition to an uncontrolled Directory.

### CONFUSED ELECTION.

The election itself will be confused enough in all conscience. What may be called pure types of Liberals and Tories—but perhaps more particularly the former—have been elbowed out of their constituencies by a new type of "Coalition" candidate, neither blue nor yellow, or driven to act "unpatriotically" by fighting the election. This has caused embarrassment to many supporters of the two great parties. Probably the Unionist Party is the more whole-hearted in its support of the new George-Law-Barnes triumvirate; which should give food for thought to the non-Unionist section of the electorate. The Liberals are clearly divided in their allegiance. A number of sitting members, who prefer to describe themselves as Liberals without the qualifying adjective "Coalition," are going to the poll willy-nilly, and if returned they will presumably rank with the Opposition.

The confusion will be increased by the variety of the views which the parti-coloured Coalition candidates will place before the electorate. We refer to the Government programme below, but we may say here that, such as it is, it will be interpreted by the Coalition candidates according to their own general political complexion—and the election needs of the moment.

### THE NEW ALIGNMENT.

On the other hand, there is clearly a new arrangement of forces on the lines we indicated in these columns some time ago. The decision of the Labour Party to cut itself loose from the Coalition is far-reaching in its importance. Mr. Lloyd George regards it as "the height of folly." But in the public interest it is important in the next few years that there should not be a supine House of Commons. There may or may not have been need for discussion during the period of "getting on" with the War, but there is emphatically a need for full discussion of the unsolved political, social, and economic problems of Reconstruction. Moreover, it is essential also in the national interest that there should be an Opposition prepared to take office in case the doubtful expedient of a motley Coalition breaks down.

The Labour Party could not well have taken any other course. It is one thing to ask it to participate in a national Government in the interests of national unity against a foreign foe. It is quite another thing to ask it to unite with the foe at home, for its outlook and that of many distinguished members and supporters of the Coalition are as far apart on the whole range of domestic questions as the outlook of the Central Empires was from that of the Entente Powers.

The secession of the Labour Party from the Coalition has really cleared the air. There will be in the new House of Commons a number of Liberals (pure type) and "independent" members of one sort or another; but the main elements will be the Coalition Party and the Labour (and anti-Coalition) Party.

Now, no one supposes that the miscellaneous elements will include the whole of the reactionaries, or indeed a considerable number. Nor will the "independents," who may be relatively few in numbers, comprise all the landlords, industrial magnates, and merchant princes; and they will certainly not be found in the Labour Party. It is an obvious and unavoidable conclusion that they will be for the most part massed in the battalions of the Coalition. We do not deny that there will be men of other types, but we cannot resist the conclusion that the Coalition will be the party of privilege, whilst the Labour Party will represent the democratic standpoint. The platform at the Central Hall meeting inaugurating the election campaign of the Triumvirate lends colour to this view. We are not asserting that the two parties will be clearly defined at the edges; their



circumferences will be somewhat blurred, but the centre of gravity of the two groups will be widely distant. It is curious to observe that Mr. Lloyd George has now discovered that reactionaries are not confined to one party and that his statements contain no attack upon privilege. In his Wolverhampton speech he declared his new policy: "The difficulty is not with interests, it is with prejudice . . . . People talk about the vested interests. It is not the vested interests I am afraid of; it is vested prejudices." Thus passes the democratic Lloyd George of earlier days.

#### A WAR GOVERNMENT FOR PEACE PURPOSES?

What is the appeal of the Coalition? Mr. Lloyd George at the Central Hall, after enumerating the achievements of the Government during the War, said: "We have been in office for three years; we have had a colossal task, which we have done. The nation can see and judge." After a reference to finance, foreign affairs, shipping, food, agriculture, "the fighting department," the Prime Minister proceeded: "I could go through the list from which you have to judge, but all I can say is this, that the conduct of a war by the Government in these days is a great feat of national organization. It affects every industry, every trade, and every business, as all the life of the nation has got to be reconstructed and reorganized for war; and I only claim that the Government which could do that in war could do it in peace."

The fallacy here is that Reconstruction is not primarily a problem of organization. To organize a united nation for war is a task of great magnitude, and there will be no desire to minimize the efforts of those to whom our organization for war was due. But Reconstruction is not a similar problem. We shall be dealing, not with a united nation, but with classes of people whose interests are not identical. To pretend that we can continue to be a united nation is to close one's eyes to the hard facts. In the usual British fashion we should proceed by the method of compromise on the basis of the relative strength and bargaining power of the various groups, but these cannot be judged after an election in which Liberals, Conservatives, and "Independent" Labour men make a joint appeal for common support. A post-War Coalition Government to deal with Reconstruction could only arrive at a fair compromise (or programme of work) if it reflected in its composition the relative strength of the main schools of thought in the country. But the personnel of the Coalition possesses no such basis; on the contrary, its composition is purely arbitrary.

The fact that the present Coalition has "won the War" is good ground for gratitude, but not necessarily for entrusting the future of the country to it. A man ought to be eternally grateful to one who saves him from the attack of a mad dog, but he could not on that score be expected to submit to an operation on an internal organ at the hands of his protector. Of course, the protector might be a doctor. Similarly the Coalition *might* be able to treat successfully internal diseases of the nation, but the point is that the qualities we know the Coalition to possess are of a different order.

In other words, the appeal of the Government to the electorate will appear to many people to be an attempt to return to power not on its intentions as to the future, but on the strength of its achievements in the past. The haziness of its programme might well be interpreted as bearing out this view.

#### THE COALITION "PROGRAMME."

It is, of course, no easy matter to frame a programme where a group of people are in general agreement, and it will be extraordinarily difficult to lay down a comprehensive policy acceptable to high Tories, Radicals, and men of working-class origin. The Prime Minister's policy is to be found in his Manchester speech, his address to his supporters, his letter to Mr. Bonar Law and the Unionist Party, and his speeches at the Central Hall and at Wolverhampton.

The basis of his *rapprochement* with the Unionists is simple enough:—

1. Imperial Preference, but no tax on food.
2. The improvement of agriculture.
3. Irish Home Rule, but no forcible coercion of Ulster.
4. A solution of the "financial difficulties" arising out of Welsh Disestablishment, *i.e.*, the payment of a larger compensation to the Welsh Church.

To the first item on this list may be added the protection in some way of essential industries and an anti-dumping measure. We may note in passing Mr. Lloyd George's statement to his Liberal supporters that he is as much a Free Trader as ever he was, and Mr. Bernard Shaw's retort that that is probably true.

The Prime Minister's speech at the Central Hall contained references to his aspirations which may be quoted:—

"The wealthiest country in the world had hundreds and thousands in its ranks with broken physique because they were underfed, ill-housed, overworked, and perhaps many poisoned with alcoholic drinking, to which they were driven by squalor. There must be a real national effort to put that right. The housing question must be a national task. . . . Wages which have been fired up by the War must not be permitted to drop to the point where the strain upon

the worker prevents him maintaining efficiency, and where the mother cannot discharge her sacred functions of bringing up children who would undertake the burden of the Empire in the next generation. The health of the people must be the special concern of the State....We found many industries crippled by deliberately unfair competition. And the only answer we had was, 'That is their look-out.' That won't do. Agriculture almost completely neglected by the State....three hundred millions' worth of products of the soil imported in 1913 from abroad, which could have been produced here. We could have employed 400,000 more hands on the healthiest of occupations. That is one of the problems, and I trust that a good many of the soldiers when they come back will be settled on the soil. There is the problem of transportation left very largely to chance. Rail, canal, road, tram, all vital to the life, the industry, the amenities of the people of this country. That problem must be taken in hand under the direct inspiration and control of the State. Electric power is so necessary to industry and comfort; that must be taken in hand. All these problems require a thorough, sympathetic, courageous working-out."

Mr. Lloyd George's speech at Wolverhampton followed much the same lines.

All this reminds us of the workman in the East End who, addressing a meeting, expressed the view that "wot we want is more conditions." There is not a single definite pledge which bears a concrete shape. To say that there must be "a national effort" to deal with a grave problem, or that another must be "a national task," to say that public health "must be the special concern of the State," and that transport and electric power "must be taken in hand," is at the best unhelpful. The Prime Minister asserts that the "blank cheque" criticism is "blank nonsense." But the country has a right to ask that it shall be given some sort of indication as to the way in which "national tasks" are to be "taken in hand." People are broken because they are overworked, Mr. Lloyd George tells us. What form is "the real national effort to put that right" to take? He might have outlined a programme of factory reform. Electric power is to be taken in hand. In what way? The Prime Minister could in three sentences have stated the heads of a policy regarding this question. Similarly, his brave words on other important questions of general policy lack clearness as to the methods which are to be pursued in dealing with them.

There is only one conclusion to be drawn. The War Cabinet, immersed as it has been in the prosecution of the War, has been unable to give the time and thought necessary to the formulation of a policy. If it had had time it would have been almost impossible to get agreement between the various sections of the Coalition.

#### SOME OMISSIONS.

There are certain questions to which no reference appears to have been made by the Coalition leaders—matters, moreover, which will be deemed of far greater practical importance than Welsh Disestablishment. What is to be

the Government's attitude towards industry? What are its views regarding the existing State controls? What is the attitude of the Coalition with regard to the capital levy and taxation? These and other big economic questions require an answer. Then there must be raised the issue of conscription. We realize the difficulties of the situation, but the Coalition will not be able to hurry through the election campaign without indicating its general policy on this problem. Electors may also rightly ask how, in view of the present clumsy and time-wasting procedure of Parliament, the Government propose to pass into law the measures necessary for any far-reaching programme of Reconstruction.

But what we really wish to know, more than the specific intentions of the Coalition on the various items of policy, is its philosophy, its background of principles. Does it mean to apply to the realm of domestic politics the principles of freedom and justice for the defence of which the War was fought? Is it going to translate into terms of national policy the watchwords which every responsible statesman in this country has used to expound our international policy? That is the root problem.

#### THE NEW AUTOCRACY.

An examination of the personnel of the Prime Minister's party does not give confidence, and the tone of Mr. Lloyd George is in the best autocratic tradition. Some of his phrases, indeed, are reminiscent of Potsdam: "Opposition is organized fault-finding....with us now it is folly. What we want now is the criticism of the expert, testing, suggesting, improving, strengthening." For members of Parliament "to promise support and helpful criticism" is not sufficient for the Coalition. It asks for blind and unswerving support, and the constituencies are asked to deal "ruthlessly" with those who do not give it.

#### CONCLUSION.

We do not deny that the Coalition will return to office—and with a considerable majority. It could hardly be otherwise. Everything has been thrown into the pot, and the resulting brew of past, present, and future, of achievements and promises, successes and aspirations, will be potent enough to put the electorate, already dazed by the swift return of peace, under a spell.

Wise men are sparing of political prophecy; but we venture the opinion that the Coalition will sit uneasily in office. It cannot control the new trend of thought nor bring into submission the awakening minds of the people. There will be many storms to encounter before the ship of State sails into the harbour of domestic peace.



## International Economic Relations.

### VIII.—Internationalism and Economic Relations in the Transition Period.\*

"BIG POLITICS," we have said, must take two forms in the coming age, federal and international. The possibilities of federalism have been briefly examined. It remains to review the international solution—to consider what are the problems for which it may be desirable to devise international institutions and what form such institutions might take.

Four years ago it would have sounded fantastic to propose international economic organization as a remedy for the economic rivalries and ambitions of the Great Powers. To-day it is becoming more and more clear that the new order, if it comes at all, will come precisely along that road—in other words, that the League of Nations, if it is to be more than a pious phrase, necessitates the adoption of common principles by the Great Powers in the fundamental issues of economic policy, and the establishment of international economic institutions to embody those agreed principles in permanent form. The object of the last two articles in this series is to discuss, within the brief limits allowable, the practical possibilities of this all-important aspect of the League of Nations.

A sharp distinction must be drawn at the outset between the transition period after the close of hostilities and the normal régime of peace when the immediate tasks of Reconstruction have been accomplished. The problems to be met in the two cases are widely different; and consequently much of the organization which will be tolerated, and indeed demanded, by the peoples in the Reconstruction period will be ill-adapted for use in normal times. On the other hand, the experience gained through the working of the transition-period organizations should be fruitful in suggestion when the more permanent problem comes under review; and any practical proposals for regular international economic organization made at this stage must be subject to

revision as a result of the experience thus gained. If, as we have been repeatedly told, the tasks of Reconstruction are likely to lay as heavy a tax on our energy and our unselfishness as the tasks of the War itself, then the public opinion and the practical possibilities of 1920 may differ as widely from those of 1918, as 1918 itself differs from 1914.

With this proviso in mind let us briefly consider the tasks of the transition period.

The War began as a war of armies and navies: it has developed into a war between the whole strength of the opposing nations—the efficiency of their producers, the skill and ingenuity of their organizers, the self-control of their consumers, all playing a part, less visible, but even more important, than that of the armies and navies in the international struggle. In the same way peace, when it comes, will be a peace, not simply between the armed forces of the peoples concerned, but between the peoples themselves. The notion that, when the war of arms is over and the peace treaty signed, "a war after the War" can be carried on in the economic sphere, which still lingers in some quarters, is a manifest absurdity. It is indeed, if its advocates only knew it, a belated survival of the Mid-Victorian view which was still prevalent in Britain (not in Germany) before the War, that commerce and politics can be kept in watertight compartments. There will be no war after the War because the enemy, better schooled than ourselves in the arts and aspects of militarism, knows, if some of us do not, that war is war and peace is peace, and will work hard to obtain terms of peace which will involve a suspension of economic as well as military hostilities. Whether such a peace can or should be signed with the existing German authorities is a question which need not be discussed here. It is sufficient to emphasize the fact that the transition period will be a period of economic as well as military pacification; that reparation and recuperation, not punishment and revenge, will be the order of the day; and that this outlook must necessarily involve co-

\* For the earlier articles of this series see *The Athenæum* for October, November, and December, 1917; January, February, March, and May, 1918.



operation between all the Governments "consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance" (to use President Wilson's words) in such economic organization as is necessary to cope with the problems with which the world will find itself faced.

This is a development which will be hotly resisted in some quarters, no less among the enemy than among ourselves, but its necessity will be so imperative as to overbear all reluctance and delay. For the alternative to international economic co-operation on the morrow of the War will not be competition and "Business as Usual" or the ordinary processes of free enterprise, but wild speculation and soaring prices accompanied by famine, misery, unemployment, revolution—in a word Bolshevism. This is the spectre which, beckoning to us from the East of Europe, will convert all sections alike—manufacturers, merchants and workmen, Free Traders and Protectionists, self-centred Chauvinists and *laissez-faire* pacifists—to a sense of the need for an international organization in order to promote the economic reconstruction of civilization at the earliest possible moment, and to bring back into productive employment, in every belligerent country, the millions upon whose labour the restoration of the world's prosperity depends.

That organization will not need to be devised afresh on the morrow of the peace. It exists already in the shape of the various inter-Ally bodies which the challenge of the submarine has successively called into being. All that will be needed will be to adapt these bodies, consciously and deliberately, to the purposes of international Reconstruction.

Let us first pass the bodies in question in review, and then attempt to lay down the principles which should guide their action in the transition period.

The two most important bodies are the Allied Maritime Transport Council and the Inter-Allied Council on War Purchases and Finance. Shipping and finance are, of course, at present, and seem likely to remain, the two factors which set definite limits to the Allied war-effort. These two Committees, therefore, occupy strategic points of vantage which enable them to control the policy of the other inter-Ally bodies which are dependent upon the provision of shipping and credits for the execution of their plans. The Maritime Council sits alternately in Paris and London, and distributes the Allied merchant marine, together with the neutral ships chartered by the Allies, among the various necessary services. The Council on War Purchases and Supply, which, since the United States is the leading creditor, is presided over by the Assistant-

Secretary to the United States Treasury, also sits alternately in Paris and London, and fixes the requirements of all the Allies for supplies from the United States for a definite period in advance, passing them on to be dealt with by a joint British-American body at Washington.

Next to these two in importance comes the Inter-Allied Food Council, recently formed as a result of the meeting of the British, French, Italian, and American Food Controllers in London. This body has the advantage of starting on its work with precise data to guide its activities; for it has before it the reports of a Committee of Allied specialists formed some time ago to make a scientific investigation into the food needs of the different Allies—an inquiry which may be a valuable precedent for further work on similar lines after the War. A Central Munition Council was also formed to co-ordinate inter-Allied action in this department.

Finally, to conclude the summary of the five essentials, shipping, finance, food, munitions, and industrial raw materials, a number of independent Committees have been set up to deal with such commodities as wool, jute, cotton, timber, hides, &c., which, although their control is essential for the prosecution of the War, are not in the strict sense munitions. These Committees have not yet been co-ordinated into an Inter-Allied Raw Materials Council; but this logical next step cannot be long delayed. Similar Committees, dealing with individual commodities, exist in connexion with the Food and Munition Councils—for example, for wheat, meat and fats, oilseeds, steel, non-ferrous metals, nitrates, &c. The function of such Committees is, in every case, to work out a programme of the needs of the Allies in respect of their particular commodity, and when their work is limited to this they are known as Programme Committees. In some cases they go further and also take executive action (subject to the approval of the Finance and Transport Councils) for the carrying out of their programme. But the distribution of work in this sphere is too intricate to be particularized. In general it may be said that the Allies have now succeeded in establishing a joint control over the chief commodities and services essential to the life of the world in time of war—and no less essential in time of peace. Public power has superseded private power in the most important departments of international economic activity; and that public power is being exercised by Governments, not along the familiar lines of diplomatic intimidation and tariff thrust and counter-thrust, but by regular consultation round a common table,

leading to agreed decisions in the common interest.

If the existing inter-Allied machinery is to be maintained and developed, it is necessary that it should be unified by the holding of a general Economic Conference of the Allies, and, as a result of its deliberations, by the establishment—either as a development out of existing bodies or as a new creation—of a standing body or Council which will exercise supreme authority in the questions involved during the continuance of the period of international control. Such a body would find itself faced at the outset with the task of defining its principles of action in relation to concrete problems, and this would at once bring the members and the peoples they represented up against the issue of internationalism in its sharpest form; for it is obvious that when a number of countries—some of them rich and prosperous, others impoverished and exhausted; some of them primarily interested in producing foodstuffs and raw materials, others resting their prosperity largely on the profits of trading and carrying, others again largely manufacturing and industrial—are associated in partnership, divergences of interest will appear at every turn, and only the deliberate adoption of common principles of action and a determination to abide by them can maintain the partnership in being against selfish and disruptive influences.

There is no space here to develop this subject in detail, but a mere statement of one or two guiding lines which the partners will inevitably be driven to adopt (and have indeed already adopted in large part during the course of the War) will illustrate how far the economic practice of the world has moved in the last four years. Thus, for instance, it will be laid down that there must be no profiteering between one partner and another. The interchange of commodities and services between the associated States should not be conducted for profit, but should be in the nature of a service rendered. Thus each partner would benefit, in the fixing of purchase prices for raw materials and otherwise, by the skill, foresight, and efficiency of the others—a complete reversal of the competitive ideas which prevailed before the War and still prevail in some quarters. Again, if there are to be rationing arrangements and estimates of supply between the partners, there will have to be a frank interchange of information, including figures bearing on their production and requirements, and much that has hitherto been hidden from the sight even of a domestic Government will have to be revealed to the international

authority. Again, the conflict of interest between producing countries on the one hand, and manufacturing and large consuming countries on the other, will have to be met by giving the consuming countries, in each case, the predominant voice. For the partnership will be, in effect, a Co-operative Society of Nations in the interests of their peoples, and no Co-operative Society can fulfil its purpose if the producing, rather than the consuming, interest is dominant on its board.

Many more points of a similar kind could be developed; but one more only must be mentioned, since it illustrates the close connexion between the suggested partnership and the other aspects of the work of the League of Nations. The partners will all be conscious of the temptation to exercise pressure in their mutual dealings by the suggestion of action to be taken later, when the partnership is dissolved after the transition period. A producing country, for instance, might offer to lower its price for its raw materials in return for tariff concessions at a later date. Action of this kind would be fatal to the association, and the partner States will find themselves compelled to promise to refrain from it, and to refer any allegations or disputes arising in reference to such action to a Court of Conciliation under the judicial provisions of the League.

All this, it may be said, is looking too far into the future and expecting too much from human nature. On the contrary. It is not looking beyond the problems and plans of organization which have already been worked out between certain of the Powers during the War; and it calls for less, not more, self-sacrifice and unselfishness than has been shown in the field by millions of humble citizens of the countries concerned. A partnership of peoples for Reconstruction will come about because it can and must. It is not a dream, but a stern necessity. The alternative is a recurrence of international antagonisms leading to the complete exhaustion of Europe. On the extent to which the Governments and peoples can realize this common need and act up to this common duty the fate of civilization, not only in the immediate post-war period, but after it, depends; for beyond all doubt the international atmosphere of the first few months after the War will determine the feasibility of the more permanent projects of economic organization, which still remain to be considered in a concluding article.



# The World of Industry.

## Trade Union Notes.

**P**EACE, even in the form of an armistice, has transformed the world of Labour. It has already led, in the political sphere, to the definite withdrawal of the Labour Party from the Coalition, and in the sphere of industry to the formulation by several big unions of immediate industrial demands. At the same time, the prospects of a smooth and rapid "turnover" from war to peace production are far from bright, and demobilization problems are already causing very serious difficulty. Moreover, the growing menace of unemployment is reinforced as a cause of unrest by the discontent caused by the Government's complete failure to deal with the problem of War Pledges.

ON the side of the Government, the measures so far taken are of a wholly emergency character. An Act has been passed in a great hurry in the last days of the old Parliament to regulate changes in wages during the next six months. Under this Act the right to strike has been restored by the repeal of Part I. of the Munitions Act of 1915, and, generally speaking, the wages paid during the War are to be continued as minima for the next six months. It is, however, provided in the Act that a different rate, higher or lower, may be substituted for the war rate by an Arbitration Tribunal set up under the Act, and the Tribunal will be, in fact, the Committee on Production with a panel added from the Women's Special Arbitration Tribunal. The war rate of wages is not, therefore, definitely guaranteed; but the trade unions recover their freedom of action, and can ask for more, while the employers on their side can put in to the Tribunal for a reduction. The whole Act lasts for six months only, and there is no provision for the subsequent period. The time allowed is generally criticized as too short to allow of a return to normal conditions.

IN the matter of demobilization, the War Office has announced that military demobilization cannot begin at present, only "pivotal" and essential men being returned to industry by transference to the Reserve. This merely means that the process which was going on during the War is being accelerated. It is confidently stated, however, that the Government means to adopt the method of transference to the Reserve, instead of complete discharge from the Army, throughout the whole period of demobilization,

and the rumours of this intention are already causing widespread dissatisfaction. The Labour demand is for complete discharge, both because it is feared that reservists might be called to the colours in case of strikes, and also because transference to the Reserve is regarded by many as a prelude to the continuance of Conscription, to which Labour is entirely opposed.

NOR is civil demobilization proceeding smoothly or well. The wholesale transference of the Labour Department of the Ministry of Munitions to the new Demobilization Section of the Ministry of Labour is a most unpopular step; for the Ministry of Munitions' officials have got themselves thoroughly and deservedly disliked in Labour circles. The allowances granted by the State during the period of resettlement are regarded as inadequate in both amount and duration, and the varying rates for men and women are strongly criticized. Twenty-four shillings for a man and 20s. for a woman, with small extra allowances for children, are not nearly enough; and thirteen weeks is not nearly long enough to enable all the disbanded war workers to be reabsorbed. Moreover, the circular issued to trade unions requesting them to suspend payment of benefit during the emergency period merely adds insult to injury in the opinion of most trade unionists. The provision for the unemployed would matter less if there were any confidence in the Government's measures for dealing with the turnover from war work to peace work. There is none. Control over certain raw materials has been relaxed; but beyond this little or nothing has been done to facilitate the reabsorption of the war workers. Meantime, even those who remain at work have suffered drastic reductions in earnings through the discontinuance of overtime and of payment by results, and the guarantee of 30s. to men and 25s. to women where short time is worked represents, like the unemployment benefit, a starvation allowance.

TANGLED up with demobilization is the problem of War Pledges. Obviously, the sorting of war workers into permanent occupations can hardly be attempted until the restoration of trade union conditions has been dealt with. Yet the Government did not even introduce a Bill dealing with this question into Parliament, and the draft Bill which it submitted to the



trade unions for consideration was, with one consent, regarded as inadequate. It may be agreed that complete and literal restoration is neither desirable nor desired in a number of cases, though there are far more cases in which it is, from the trade union standpoint, both desirable and desired. The point is that the Government has admitted the inadequacy of the existing statutory provision to deal with the situation, and that, until further statutory provision has been made, neither the trade unions nor the employers will know where they stand. That means that they will be unable to conclude the necessary agreements dealing with the future manning and rating of operations, and that, in turn, means that the resettlement of workers in post-war industry is indefinitely postponed. This affects particularly the women workers, whose future status in the industries into which they came during the War is still wholly undetermined. If, as is now hinted, the new Parliament does not meet until March, Heaven knows what industrial chaos will arise as a result of the negligence or obstruction which has marked the Government's policy on this question.

INDUSTRIAL demands, free from the restraints imposed by war conditions, are beginning to assume formidable shape. The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen has pressed the Government for the immediate redemption of its pledge to institute after the War an eight hours' day for drivers and firemen. At the same time the National Union of Railwaymen is pressing forward its "Leicester Programme," which, besides an eight hours' day for all grades on the railways, also includes, among other immediate demands, the maintenance of war-time rates of wages with an addition equivalent to 10s. at pre-war prices. It further includes a claim for equal representation of the N.U.R. on the Management Committees of all railways. This demand would, of course, change its form, though not its substance, in the event of the railways passing into the ownership of the State.

THE Railway Clerks' Association, which is also pressing for complete recognition, has just issued its plan for Railway Nationalization. The measure is a wide one, including canals and light railways, and also giving power to extend into the field of road transport. It proposes also the transference of the Post Office, and its associated services, into the hands of a Minister of Transport. Under this Minister would be a body of Railway Commissioners, half appointed by the Government directly and half from nominations by the railway trade unions.

Nothing is said beyond this in the Bill about the relation of the railwaymen to control, perhaps because it is thought that this is not a matter which it would be expedient to include in an Act of Parliament. It should be noted that it is proposed that all the Railway Commissioners should be appointed for life. Compensation to shareholders would take the form of Government railway stock, an equitable basis for compensation being carefully worked out in the scheme. At the same time, the Railway Nationalization Society has issued its latest proposals, while the Miners' Federation is reported to be drafting a Bill providing for the nationalization of the mines.

INDUSTRIAL movements for the realization of programmes postponed on account of the War extend beyond the railways. The miners in the Federated Area, which includes most of the English coalfields except those on the north-east coast, have presented demands for a new Conciliation Board agreement, including the abolition of the previous maximum for advances and reductions at any one time, and also the maximum for total advances. They propose that the obsolete standards on which advances are at present calculated shall be swept away, and that existing rates shall in future be taken as a basis. The eight hours' day and other improvements in conditions for surface-workers also occupy a prominent position among the miners' demands, not only in the English coalfields, but also in Scotland and South Wales.

It will be noticed that both the miners and the railwaymen include in their programmes a demand for shorter hours. Demands of this character are becoming very general in all quarters. The employers in the shipbuilding trades have offered a working week of 47 hours, which the Executive of the Boilermakers' Society is understood to be recommending its members to accept—although this offer is not so good as the Boilermakers' own previous demand for a week of 44 hours, in which they would probably be supported by other engineering and shipbuilding trade unions. There is a general disposition among employers as well as among workers to admit that hours are too long, and some general reduction seems likely, if the question is considered purely by itself; but the present inclination of certain groups of employers to make the granting of shorter hours conditional upon the unions guaranteeing output, adopting some particular system of payment, or making concessions with regard to restoration may cause trouble. The legal enactment of an eight hours' day for all trades would clear many difficulties out of the way.

C.

## Adventures in Books.

**D**R. ARTHUR COMPTON-RICKETT'S 'A History of English Literature' (T. C. & E. C. Jack) is one of those books before which the ordinary reader quails. It is certainly not a book to read with one's feet on the fender. It is bulky, comprehensive, clumsy in form, and more conscientious than vivacious in substance. But it is a useful book. Dr. Compton-Rickett's estimates of contemporary writers are disputable. I disagree, for example, with his somewhat disparaging appreciation of Mr. Chesterton as a critic; and I doubt whether Mr. Kipling has been quite as salutary an influence in English life and letters as Dr. Compton-Rickett asserts. Such differences of opinion are, however, inevitable, but about one feature in this book there can be no difference of opinion at all. Dr. Compton-Rickett has wisely included a survey of the contribution made to our literature by American writers. He has made the mistake of giving too much of his space to authors who are dismissed in a couple of sentences, and even among these I do not always approve of his choice. Why introduce Mr. Stephen Crane, Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, Sir Gilbert Parker, and make no mention of Mr. Ambrose Bierce? On the other hand, I am glad to see that Dr. Compton-Rickett has the courage to give Longfellow something like the praise he deserves:—

"Longfellow is emphatically not to be dismissed, as some have tried to do, as merely a facile writer of commonplace sentimentalities. He was a versatile scholar who did much to develop the culture of young literary America; a vigorous ballad-writer with peculiar force and charm when the sea is his subject; a narrative poet of abundant force and clarity; above all, a kindly and gracious personality, whose kindness and graciousness diffused themselves over everything that he wrote."

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SOLOMON EAGLE, who discourses week by week in *The New Statesman* on books in general, and who is known under another name as a distinguished poet and an accomplished parodist, has collected a number of his weekly articles into a volume. 'Books in General' (Martin Secker) is lively and entertaining from cover to cover. It is bookish without a suspicion of pedantry, satirical without malice, and lively and amusing without strain. Perhaps Solomon Eagle's greatest merit is that he is so consistently cheerful. Many years ago Andrew Lang inquired of himself, his readers, and the ghost of Charles Dickens whether the profound seriousness of that Victorian time was going to last for ever.

Solomon Eagle is a writer who would have won Andrew Lang's heart. He can write lightly upon serious subjects, and yet make us feel that there is more in them than mere fooling. His essays 'On Destroying Books,' 'On Moving a Library,' and on 'Other People's Books' remind one of Leigh Hunt, but his disquisition on the 'Beauties of Badness' in books, with copious illustrations, could only have been written by himself. Another of his qualities is a pretty gift for turning neat phrases. Thus he says of the effect on readers of Henry James's style: "He was irresistible, like one of those stammerers or persons with other attractive or unattractive vocal idiosyncrasies whom one cannot help imitating when one is with them"; of Mr. Archibald Henderson, the American critic: "He knows all about everything, though one is not quite sure that he knows anything else"; and he sums up Herrick by denying that he was an exalted religious poet, and asserting that he was "one of the greatest small masters in the history of verse."

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"ONE is safe, of course, from the fascination of any book so long as one refrains from opening it, and from the charms of many after they are opened. But he who once begins 'Vathek' is bound, I think, to read it to the end." Oddly enough, my adventures in books this month have made me acquainted with 'Vathek,' and I am surprised that Beckford's "Eastern romance" has not been made accessible in a cheap reprint. Its author was a man in the large style. He bought Gibbon's library of six thousand volumes "to have something to read when I passed through Lausanne." But he lives by a very small book. 'Vathek' can easily be printed in a hundred pages, and whether it was written "at one sitting," as its author claimed, or not, it is a remarkable production. "It bears such marks of originality," Byron wrote, "that those who have visited the East will have some difficulty in believing it to be more than a translation." I have never visited the East, but a reading of 'Vathek' is enough to show me that Beckford was more ambitious of describing the infernal regions than any tourist resort on the planet. It ends magnificently, and in my ignorance I am quite willing to accept the critical estimate that it would be hard to discover in later fiction a parallel to its final half-dozen pages.

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MR. HENRY W. NEVINSON'S 'The Dardanelles Campaign' (Nisbet) brings the reader nearer home, and though it keeps him still in the East, it is unfortunately no romance. Here we have one of the best of the many books written about the War. Mr. Nevinson is a war correspondent of wide experience, who saw the Dardanelles operations at first hand, and was wounded during their progress. His account of the landing and fighting is admirably clear, and his description of the muddling incompetence which produced the failure at Suvla makes one hot with indignation. His verdict on the whole expedition agrees with that of Mr. Churchill that "if there were any operations in the history of the world which, having been begun, it was worth while to carry through with the utmost vigour and fury, with a consistent flow of reinforcements and an utter disregard of life, it was the operations so daringly and brilliantly begun by Sir Ian Hamilton in the immortal landing of April 25." It is not often that a book of this type reaches a high literary level, but that is what Mr. Nevinson has undoubtedly achieved.

Two books that offer a piquant contrast are Mr. Arthur Symons's 'Colour Studies in Paris' (Chapman & Hall) and Miss Winifred Stephens's 'The France I Know' (Chapman & Hall). Mr. Symons's studies were all written before the War, and turn one's eyes to the past. He brings before us the Paris of Verlaine and Léon Bloy, of the gingerbread fair at Vincennes and the dancers at the Ambassadeurs and the Moulin Rouge. Miss Stephens, on the contrary, is occupied with the present and has an eye on the future. Her purpose is to present a picture of the French life and thought of to-day which will also suggest an outline of what they will have transformed into to-morrow. Her account, for example, of the book-world of Paris is mainly concerned with the new men and the new movements in French literature, and her examination of the political parties in France is a useful guide to the new orientations in what to a foreign reader has always been a perplexing situation. Miss Stephens has obviously written with greater haste than Mr. Symons, but she has more to say which those who are anxious about the future of France will like to hear.

AMONG the French books I have read during the month, a couple of plays seem to me the most significant—M. Paul Claudel's 'Le Pain Dur' (*Nouvelle Revue Française*) and M. Maurice Pujos's 'Les Nuées' (*Nouvelle Librairie Nationale*). The latter was first published in 1908, and now appears in a new edition. It is an adaptation of Aristophanes, and its object is to

dissipate the philosophical, religious, literary, and political clouds, all of Germanic origin, which have hung over French ideas. M. Claudel's work has the Legitimist and anti-democratic bias to which he has often given expression, and which makes some of his readers regret that a man of undoubted genius should be so antagonistic to the spirit of his time. Both books are frankly reactionary, but both deserve to be read as literary expressions of an influence that will have to be reckoned with in the near future.

'PSYCHOLOGICAL PRINCIPLES,' by Prof. James Ward (Cambridge University Press), is a book with a history. Its plan was laid down as long as forty years ago, but when, in 1884, Prof. Ward was invited to write the article on 'Psychology' for the ninth edition of 'The Encyclopædia Britannica,' he undertook that task. "I rashly sacrificed my book to the offer," he says, "and so, as it has turned out, destroyed one of the dreams of my life." To some extent the dream has now become a reality, for though the present book is an enlargement of the 'Encyclopædia' article, so much that is new has been incorporated that it is practically a new treatise. It would be an impertinence to praise a work which in its original form was almost a classic of psychology, and I mention it here only to draw attention to a standard work on a science which promises to accomplish what almost amounts to a revolution in many of the activities of life.

MR. SPENCER LEIGH HUGHES entertained the world as "Sub Rosa" in *The Morning Leader* for twenty-three years, and he has of late frequently added to the gaiety of newspaper readers by his witty speeches in the House of Commons. His book of reminiscences, 'Press, Platform, and Parliament' (Nisbet), is full of capital anecdotes about Parliament and the press. He has a good collection of bulls, but one of his best stories, though it introduces the name, is not of the type. Mr. Rowland Hunt was struck off the list of those who received the Unionist whips because of an attack on Mr. Balfour which his party resented. After a time it was announced that he had been forgiven:—

"That night Mr. Hunt was walking up the floor of the House after a division, and it happened that he was followed by Sir William Bull, a gentleman who may be described as by no means emaciated in appearance. It was then that Mr. Jeremiah MacVeagh was heard to exclaim, 'Here comes the Prodigal Son followed by the fatted calf'—and the fact that the second gentleman was somewhat rotund, and that his name was Bull was suggested in the allusion, caused a shout of laughter from a delighted House."

Readers who like to know something of the lighter side of Parliament will find what they want in Mr. Hughes's pages. INDICATOR.



## Reviews.

### ENGLAND AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

It is probable that one effect of the War will be to change the attitude of English historians to the French Revolution, and, since estimates of the past and of the present have a common root, to produce a new interpretation of the movements which had their birth in it. England was less affected by the Revolution than any other of the great European nations, and English learning has resisted its spell as tenaciously as English political institutions. If Carlyle's apocalypse and the grave epigrams of Acton be excepted, there is no first-rate history of it in English. Academic authors have lain under the spell of Burke, and have treated the Revolution in a vein resembling that which infuriated Vernon Whitford in Sir Willoughby Patterne, with indulgent pity for its delusions, righteous indignation at its excesses, and a suggestion that the advent of Napoleon and the settlement of 1815 were a just nemesis, revealing the futility of popular upheavals to transform institutions by an act of will. The French Revolution has been the standing text of sermons on the danger both of the appeal to reason and of the appeal to violence; and contemporary denunciations of the Bolsheviks are launched from the quivers which transfixed Jacobinism.

When these judgments come to be revised, one of the first questions to be asked is, What was the effect of the Revolution on England? It is this problem which is the subject of the late Mr. Philip Brown's book *'The French Revolution in English History.'*\* It was in proof in 1914, when Mr. Brown enlisted, and has been prepared for the press by Mr. Hammond. The theme is a spacious one, ranging from the obscure agitations of reformers to the reactions of the Revolution on English literature and English political thought. It would have been easy by sacrificing perspective to make a work upon such a subject a collection of minute discoveries in the underworld of politics or a discursive essay upon political theory. There is much laborious research behind Mr. Brown's chapters upon the reform societies of the nineties and their repression by the Government. But he was an artist as well as a scholar: the temptation to dress the windows with novelties from the Record Office was not a temptation to him, and the learning is studiously unobtrusive. What strikes one in the literary quality of the book is its humanity. The picture of the eighteenth century in the

opening chapter is charming in its discrimination of shades in an age which is often painted in simple contrast to that which followed. The author feels all the might of 1789, and can trace its echoes in working-class societies as well as in country mansions and the consultations of anxious Cabinets. But he is never extravagant and never declamatory. To be both sensitive and cool-headed among movements where passion ran high and denunciation is a temptation belongs only to those with whom veracity is a second nature. The writer of this book had justice of mind, the justice of the artist rather than of the judge. The result is a work which is singularly sure-footed and delicate, the picture of an age of storms by a man who could respond to appeals of more than one kind and was master of himself amid them all. Even those who did not know Mr. Brown can judge from it what scholarship—not to speak of other things—has lost by his death.

The traditional account of the effect of the French Revolution upon England is that given in Prof. Dicey's *'Law and Opinion in England.'* It is that the only effect of the Revolution in this country was the reaction which it produced against itself, and that, whatever may have been its services to France, it was for us an unmitigated misfortune, because it coloured every liberal movement with the flames of burning châteaux and the bloodshed of the Terror. Had there been no Revolution, reform would have come by gradual stages. There would have been no twenty years of depression. The industrial changes of 1790 to 1840 might have taken place in an atmosphere unembittered by the fears which spread from France. The reform of Parliament, popular education, the improvement of the Poor Law and of prisons, the abolition of slavery—all these were in the air in the eighties. Their success depended on the sympathy of the upper classes. By 1793 sympathy had been expelled by terror. An iron hand descended, and liberalism was extinguished for a generation.

There is much plausibility in this presentation of the effect of the Revolution upon England. In this country, as in France, the years preceding 1789 were an age of enlightenment. Philosophers became for a moment the guides of statesmen—Pitt read Adam Smith, and Shelburne patronized Bentham; and mankind cherished the abiding illusion of gradual progress undisturbed by violent convulsions—progress "the contemplation of which," as Priestley wrote naively in 1769, "often makes me happy." Twenty-one years later Priestley's laboratory was in flames, and Burke had supplied the reaction with a body of philosophical doctrines, which were none the less powerful because it is extremely improbable that they were understood by nine-tenths of those who

applauded them. Then came the calling out of the militia in 1792, the war in 1793, the State trials in 1794, the "Two Acts" of 1795, the final suppression of the Corresponding Society in 1799, and the Combination Acts of 1799 and 1800. By 1800, indeed, what had hitherto been known as the British Constitution was virtually suspended. It was treason to speak or write against the Government. It was illegal to attend a public meeting of more than fifty persons except in the presence of a magistrate. It was a criminal offence to take part in a combination to obtain higher wages. In the minds of the governing classes the events in France were the direct reason for repression. When the Corresponding Society proposed to hold a "convention" in London, the very word was enough to freeze the blood of the Parliamentary Committee of Secrecy. Not a small part of the peculiar detestation felt for Napoleon was that he was the child of the Revolution. On the occasion of the pathetic march of the Blanketeers in the direction of London a sapient Duke of Buccleuch wrote to Sidmouth comparing it to the march of the Marseillais on Paris. In 1819 gentry and ministers were still shuddering at popular agitation, because it reminded them of 1792.

As long as only the surface currents are considered, it is natural that the effect of the French Revolution in England should be regarded as almost entirely negative and sterile. Nevertheless, there is a great deal which this account of the matter omits, and Mr. Brown's book redresses the balance. It may be doubted, for one thing, whether under the old régime the liberal and humanitarian movement of the eighties would really have been much more effective in England than in France. Bentham's experiences when he tried to convert statesmen to the self-evident "principle of utility" were not encouraging. The aristocracy, though superficially cultured, kicked hard against the pricks of reason. Ten years later, looking back over the smoke of the intervening era, they persuaded themselves that they had been liberal-minded in the past, before liberalism revealed its essential blackness, and that what they opposed now was not the reconstruction of the Parliamentary edifice, but its reconstruction in the midst of a hurricane. But their rejection of Pitt's very moderate Reform Bill does not suggest that there was much hope of reform from above. More important, the view that nothing but reaction was the result of the Revolution in England is a case of the politicians' fallacy, which consists in estimating the movement of national life only by its immediate political manifestations. The truth is that the very panic of repression which seized the English governing classes is a proof of the intellectual upheaval which the Revolution produced. Upon

\**The French Revolution in English History.* By P. A. Brown. (Crosby Lockwood & Son, 7s. 6d. net.)

the polite upper world of politics the news from Paris came like the appearance of an armed man at a whist-table. Timid reformers heard their doctrines preached back to them in a voice of thunder from the mount. Between parties which had wrangled over Parliamentary reform, not because political corruption was wrong, but because the price of seats was excessive, there started an awful gulf of principle. The Whigs looked over the edge of their innocuous principles into the inferno which was raging in France, and recoiled in horror. Burke is a bad guide to the Revolution, which he never understood. But in his saner moments he had the supreme merit of realizing that it was something tremendous and unprecedented, and that his enemy was not "the blind and bloody band of sansculottists," but "an armed theory." He was in agonies of horror and indignation, because he knew that after 1789 the world could never be the same again. He was right.

In England the positive effects are to be sought first in literature and political thought. Only after more than a generation do they begin to influence practical politics, and then French influence has been so transformed by the English climate as to be something native, and not recognizably French. The debt of Paine and Godwin to France is direct and immense. The demand for a complete breach with the past, the belief in the supremacy of reason, the confidence that society is something simple and plastic, that man is the creature of his environment, and that, by appropriate political action, he can be given any character which is desired: all this is quite in the vein of Condorcet and Siyès. Godwin could not have read the last work of Condorcet before he published his own book in 1793. But the suggestion that with the advance of man towards perfection death itself will disappear, which is made in the former's 'Political Justice,' occurs also in the 'Tableau Historique' of the latter. Paine was, before Cobbett, the principal educator of the English working classes. Godwin inspired Robert Owen, and the strength of his appeal is shown by the fact that he was reprinted for the benefit of the Chartists in the forties of the nineteenth century. Chartistism was, indeed, the last political movement in England to be inspired directly by the French Revolution and to use, unconsciously, its language. A few years later the theory of evolution seemed to have restored original sin and shut the door on the possibility of swift transformations. But Chartists could still appeal to the rights of man without incurring the criticism that moral principles were absurd in an age of science. Before the time of the Chartists the early English Socialists had drunk deep of Owen, and had formulated a Socialist theory which

owed more to the inspiration of France than to Germany. All this is apart from the more general influence which the Revolution exercised through the heightening of emotion, and of which the English poets are a shining example. It is difficult to imagine what Shelley would have been had he lived before the Revolution. What it meant to Wordsworth and Coleridge they themselves have told us.

J. S. Mill in his 'Autobiography' says that the aim of the group which gathered round his father was to do for England what the pre-Revolutionary philosophers had done for France. Intellectually they had little sympathy with the Revolution. They stand for a liberalism which is shorn both of its early illusions and its early splendours. Bentham thought the Declaration of the Rights of Man as absurd as any other dogmatic religion; James Mill, it would appear, desired democracy, not because man was naturally virtuous, but because he was naturally vicious, and the more the policemen, the fewer would be the thieves. But it is not fanciful to detect even in their melancholy mathematical systems a note of the doctrine, though not of the spirit, for which men had died in France. Their capital achievement was to trace social misery to its root in misgovernment, and to teach that society could be improved almost indefinitely by education, political reform, and the free exercise of human reason. Hence, though they are apt to depress readers unaccustomed to sport with syllogisms, they were essentially optimists, because they had confidence in the possibility, indeed in the certainty, of ordinary men leading a better life, which was the most obvious, and not the least important, of the ideas which the French Revolution stamped upon the world. Compared with this fundamental identity of outlook, differences of phraseology were unimportant. A more important divergence was their failure to carry their analysis behind political machinery into social institutions. In the name of the rights of property France abolished in three years a great mass of property rights which under the old régime had robbed the peasant of a large part—some say a third, some as much as three-quarters—of the produce of his labour. The Utilitarians reformed sinecures and pensions and the criminal code and legal procedure and the tariff. But they did not question the fundamentals of the social fabric. They thought it a monstrous injustice that the citizen should pay one-tenth of his income in taxes to an idle Government, but eminently reasonable that he should pay one-fifth of it in rent to an idle landlord. Hence in France the social transformation survived a whole catalogue of political changes. In England there were political changes without a social transformation.

#### JANE AUSTEN AND OTHERS.

MR. BRIMLEY JOHNSON has filled his book\* with interesting facts, indisputable conclusions, and points for amiable controversy. He has read the works of authors whose names most of us have never heard, and so delightful are many of his quotations that, if life were not so short and so full of a number of things, we might be tempted to follow his example. We find a smart novel of 1818 still perceptibly amusing (though it has no more literary value than the average Mudie book) and far closer to us than the Mid-Victorian novel, where the recording of the vanities and mockeries that make life entertaining was abandoned for dreary "preachments" and Evangelical propaganda. George Eliot herself is far more remote from most of us, as well as infinitely less beloved, than Jane Austen. The Mid-Victorian age strikes one as an age of unparalleled ugliness, spiritual and physical. At no other time did women starve their servants and slap their children with so public a sense of rectitude. At no time did they laugh less or limit more stringently their sense of the ludicrous. How amazed Mrs. Sherwood would be if she could see her 'Fairchild Family' "bowdlerized," as it appears in the modern nursery, with all its most "elevating" passages omitted! The novels, even the bad novels, of a hundred and twenty years ago have the charm of one's grandmother's workbox—those of sixty years ago have only the quality of a stale biscuit.

Charlotte Brontë and Mrs. Gaskell are, of course, exceptions to this generalization. 'Cranford,' however, is a thing apart from the work of women novelists. It is a perfect book; but all that is meant by life to the bulk even of middle-class humanity has been refined out of it. It might have been written by an angel rather than a woman. Fanny Burney, Jane Austen, Charlotte Brontë, George Eliot—these are the women writers chosen by Mr. Johnson as the "Great Four." To us it seems, however, that George Eliot and Fanny Burney do not come within a thousand miles of the other two. George Eliot "made up" her knowledge of life in a marvellously painstaking way; but noble and even revolutionary as were her ideals, she was, we feel, mainly a committee-woman of genius. Fanny Burney, it seems to us, was not even that. We quarrel with Mr. Johnson's assumption that she was a pioneer. She was, we think, merely an imitator, and an imitator of exterior surfaces. Her delineation of character never rises

\**The Women Novelists.* By R. Brimley Johnson. (Collins & Co., 6s. net.)



above caricature. We doubt very much if novel-writing was really considered more truly unladylike then than it is now (Jane Austen slipped her manuscripts out of sight for other reasons, we fancy, than the impropriety of novel-writing; well might she hide them when Miss Bates or Mrs. Norris might at any hour come to call); but even if this were so, Fanny Burney we should consider a pioneer of feminine life rather than of literature. She does not seem to us worth reading in comparison with Richardson or Fielding. She did not know nearly so much about the world as they did, or tell us nearly so much about women. Richardson, soporific as he is (indeed, some one has said that he is "tooporific"), shows a far finer and more human woman in his 'Clarissa' than Fanny Burney would have dared imagine. And no woman novelist ever struck the "feminine note" more surely than Fielding when he enabled Amelia, Adversity's last bolt being shot, to possess still in her wardrobe "a clean white dress" and put it on to celebrate her good fortune.

To Jane Austen and Charlotte Brontë we must come if we would discover the qualities of the woman novelist. They are the only English novelists who can stand on an equal footing with Dickens and Thackeray and Meredith as exponents of life; and of the five Charlotte Brontë is the most essential in her exposition. Mr. Johnson—who quite rightly, we think, accepts the Heger letters as proof of her passion for the Brussels schoolmaster—speaks of her as representing the "doormat" ideal of womanhood. This seems to us an extraordinarily inapt phrase for the ardent genius of Charlotte Brontë. She told what must always be the truth about women who know the meaning of passionate love. She found direct expression for a fact till then as tacitly accepted as the earth's motion. Of her and Jane Austen it might be said that one is woman in her wild, the other woman in her domesticated state. Charlotte Brontë is the cat that walks by itself, the cat whose eyes shine in the dark; while Jane Austen sits by the fire with her saucer of milk and her observant ears (if we may use the phrase) and her polished tortoiseshell coat and her neat white bib, and her dear little sharp claws that she stretches out with so much enjoyment.

Mr. Johnson has forgotten those claws. He speaks of her as "gentle, tender, and sympathetic." "She can amuse us," he says, "without killing emotion." We do not know where in Jane Austen's immortal pages Mr. Johnson has found emotion. The keenest approach to suffering that we ourselves have noticed is Emma's shame at having been rude to Miss Bates. It was a perfectly natural piece of clever-girlish rudeness, and we are prepared to

bet half-a-crown that the incident happened in real life and that Jane Austen was herself the offender. It is partly the intrusion of this raw, uncomfortable moment, brief as it is, that makes 'Emma' so much less entrancing than the rest of the novels. There is too close a following of actual events—something of an *apologia pro vita sua* in it. The hazel-eyed heroine of 'Pride and Prejudice' has every bit as sharp a tongue; but she is never wholly in the wrong. Her temporary liking for Wickham is less natural, but much more pardonable, than Emma's breach of good manners. Mr. Johnson says that "no Elizabeth of to-day would even temporarily be deceived or attracted by so common an adventurer as Wickham"; but we fancy that he overestimates the delicacy of modern woman's palate in respect to the flavour of cad.

Neither can we regard tenderness as an attribute of Jane Austen. If, as Mr. Johnson suggests, the ever-amiable Jane Bennet was modelled on Jane Austen's sister Cassandra, we must suppose that Elizabeth was modelled on the author herself. "That is the most unforgiving speech I ever heard you utter. Good girl!" cries Elizabeth. And we are told that "she loved absurdities," but not when she was "too used" to them to find them amusing. Mrs. Norris, Mr. Collins, Lady Catherine de Burgh, and Darcy himself are a paying-off of old scores. Darcy Mr. Johnson considers a rather unreal creation and not truly well bred; but we think him a very fine fantasia constructed on the phrase, "She is tolerable; but not handsome enough to tempt me"—a remark that Jane Austen, we feel sure, actually heard spoken by a fine gentleman of somebody. Not of herself, we think, for it pains us too little. We do not wince at it as we do at Emma's rudeness to Miss Bates.

Sympathy we certainly do find in Jane Austen; but it is sympathy in a world from which all the most urgent claimants for it are excluded. 'Mansfield Park' is the one of all her books in which sympathy is most called for, and here, oddly enough, it is with the unprincipled, delightful Crawfords that Jane Austen's sympathy is involuntarily shown. Mary Crawford is simply an unconventional version of Elizabeth and handsome Emma. Jane Austen really could not bear those meek, blond girls Fanny and Harriet, with their shy manners. All her goodness to Fanny is against the grain. We are sure that Jane Austen could not bear the thought of marrying her to the fascinating Henry Crawford, and it was probably the dullness of Edmund that reserved him for Fanny in the end.

As to Jane Austen's gentleness, no one will dispute that. We are quite sure

that she never "raised her voice." Mr. Johnson is very just in his estimate of her as "the complete expression of good sense." Good sense is really the most charming thing in the world. Charlotte Brontë is woman as a distressed and distressing being. She has the disturbing elements of poetry and tragedy in her soul. We do not believe that for all her tenderness and scrupulously neat ways she was comfortable to live with, she was at once too sensitive and too flaming. Like all women of temperament she loved "scenes," though the conventions of her day may have held her from making them. Jane Austen, on the other hand, radiates comfort and order and calm affection, and Truth itself puts on a shining morning face in her company.

\* \* \*

## POLITICS AND EDUCATION.

THE objects of education are manifold but we may safely say that they include training towards the right attitude to the best things of life. Accordingly it would be admitted on all hands that education ought to promote the basis at least of a right attitude towards politics and citizenship. But we are in a dilemma when we attempt to determine the exact relation between a subject of instruction, proposed for the academic curriculum, and the process of education itself. Each of the activities of life can serve as the centre of thought. Consequently it is equally easy to ask the question: Is education a part of politics, or is politics a part of education? Or, to be more exact: Is the concept education to be subsumed under politics, or is the concept politics to be regarded as a part of the content of the concept education? The fact is, of course, that either point of view may be taken; but there is inevitable confusion if writers, as sometimes happens, take both, veering from one to the other without sufficient warning.

In their book on 'Political Education at a Public School,'\* Messrs. Victor Gollancz and David Somervell regard political education as a part, and a main part, of education, and that at the school stage. They have in mind the large Public Schools, where boys stay on till 18 years of age or more, and naturally in the later stages of their school course are coming to realize that school is a preparation for life, and that "life," as a matter of fact, is close upon them. Can they be so instructed that school work either is in direct touch with life activities, or at

\**Political Education at a Public School.* By Victor Gollancz and David Somervell. (Collins & Co., 3s. 6d. net.)



least may lead continuously into the active paths of citizenship and manhood? Every one recognizes the problem. And every one who stops to consider it in a critical manner will realize that there are two different answers, both reasonable. One is that the problem is better met indirectly. This is the same answer that is often given to the problem of religious teaching and of ethical teaching. Every one wishes boys to become conscientious, God-fearing, noble, and truthful men. But some educationists think the whole round of humanist studies brings out these essential aspects of human life, and may be so taught as to inspire self-active thought on these questions, and that this method is better than that of the teaching of religious or ethical principles, especially when we consider the danger of principles crystallizing into dogma and creed, even if they do not start from them.

On the other hand, a number of educationists, and amongst them Messrs. Gollancz and Somervell, believe that direct teaching of politics is both practicable and desirable at the school age—especially where boys stay till the age of 18 years or beyond. As Socrates used to maintain that virtue can be taught, they believe that politics can be taught, without indoctrination in any narrow sense of the term. The writers of this book suggest the partial substitution for Classics of Politics "in the widest sense." They boldly, though wisely, at once annex to politics the subject of history and the whole life of man in society. This certainly gives substance, and takes away from the rather abstract appearance of politics *per se*. But they by no means intend to fight shy of concrete political questions. "It is not propaganda that is desired, but the creation of thought on the debatable question.... It is only necessary that the vital issues should be honestly raised: the young and free mind may be confidently reckoned on to do the rest." But Mr. Gollancz and Mr. Somervell must know that it does matter what teacher it is who raises "vital issues." Let us suggest that Mr. Gladstone would have been a good teacher. Would Conservatives agree? Or would Radicals accept Lord Beaconsfield as a school teacher of politics? Yet both these men were acknowledged masters of their craft. If they would not be generally acceptable to governors of schools (or parents of boys), on what grounds could Mr. Gollancz, Mr. Somervell, and other staff-masters expect to enter the lists, *quâ* politicians, with more acceptance than they?

The writers have produced a book that is "alive," and that is a great gain in an educational subject. They recognize that the Public School is "supremely worth preserving," but they wish to revolutionize the subjects and methods. Intellectually, boys at

Public Schools are listless; make them critically active, they suggest, by providing them with subject-matter of national and international interest. Take the old classical enthusiasm at its best, and transfer the interest to present-day active social and political ideas, enlightened by the history of the past, and thus get the momentum of present-day humanism joined to the humanism of the past. Introduce the methods of a first-class debating society, or, better still, of a modified University seminar, into the schoolroom. And, again, start a literary and political (in the philosophical meaning of the term) school journal or review, after the standards and manner of *The Spectator* or *The Nation*; let the boys be trained to contribute, thus actively exercising their thoughts and developing their style. Messrs. Gollancz and Somervell tell us of experiments of this kind within their experience, and delightfully present us with the actual contributions to the journal inside the school—in the spirit indicated. No teacher will read of these experiments without receiving stimulation and suggestion. But it is to be noted that these methods are of the same type as those of University Tutorial Classes, but there is this difference. The latter *clientèle* consists of men and women of riper years and of more experience of the work-a-day life, and this experience-stuff is precisely what boys lack. The disputations of the Middle Ages, ungrounded on individual life-experience, produced such havoc that a Renaissance was necessary to dislodge their pernicious effects. Moreover, from the educational point of view, we cannot but deprecate the cultivation, in the school as well as elsewhere, of criticism of life exercised immaturity. Cheap criticism may easily lapse into cynical criticism, an attitude to life Messrs. Gollancz and Somervell would be amongst the keenest personally to discourage. And yet what are we to think of the suggestion that, since a "boy is often a really vital personality," he is therefore "an authority" on 'Man and Superman' and 'God, the Invisible King'? The story of 'Paradise Lost' is described by the writers of this book as "amusing," though it is passed as "not blasphemous." They patronizingly declare: "We would say nothing against Shakespeare.... But we would say a great deal in favour of Bernard Shaw. Shaw himself once raised the question 'Better than Shakespeare?' Well, in some respects, from the schoolmaster's point of view he is not as good, of course; but in others he is better, beyond a doubt. *More boys will really enjoy him.*"

Such treatment of literature suggests too much for the writers' arguments. This lively attitude of revolt towards everything regarded as classical in literature is quickly transferable to politics. If the drama of to-day excels

Shakespeare in its appeal to boyish liveliness, so the electioneering speeches of our irresponsible demagogues, no doubt, might to some boyish tastes be more spicy and attractive than the magnificent orations of Pitt, of Burke, of Abraham Lincoln. Even if enjoyed more by boys they would not therefore become educationally more valuable.

What, then, are we to say of this book? Should politics be taught in the school because they could be made enjoyable to boys? At one of our University Colleges, on the death of Mr. Gladstone, the writer of this notice seems to remember that a certain Professor said: "I cannot pursue my lecture this morning. I find my mind too full of the thought of the great statesman, of whom, I am sure, you too are thinking," and he spoke on this subject almost irresistibly. It is true he was a Professor of Latin. But some events, some ideas, transcend the ordinary routine of subjects, and demand expression. Politics should be introduced when they demand expression—by way of illustration of the underlying humanism of the past, present, and future. But politics should not be recognized by the State as a subject for universal introduction into schools. We have seen the danger in the school system of Germany. Politics have been taught academically in the interest of militarism in that country. If they were introduced into English schools, who can say whether they might not become a platform for commercialism, or clashing cliques of party warfare?

A large measure of freedom in dealing with humanist subjects is, beyond doubt, desirable for teachers, but not the systematic inclusion of a new subject of politics, with a possibly accompanying State regulation of the syllabuses which would be approved in State-aided schools. Messrs. Gollancz and Somervell prove, at least, that in the present day this freedom is not altogether lacking. Their own interesting experiments have been made in our Public Schools, and can be put forth, like other educational material, for what they are worth. But valuable as they are, they do not prove the desirability of including politics in the curriculum of schools generally. Their real significance is to suggest the value of elasticity in the working of the present subjects of study, and the importance of an increase in the number of really lively, spontaneous, human teachers, who can bring the *spirit of humanism into all studies, including science*, on which no word is said in this volume.

## A BOOK OF WONDERS.

MR. HUDSON'S account of his early years\* is in many ways like a mixture of a Conrad novel and Robinson Crusoe. It is of Robinson Crusoe that one thinks perforce as Mr. Hudson describes himself, a child of 10, ramming the charges into his archaic gun and going duck-shooting in the marshes. Mr. Hudson's gun at this early age was "an ancient converted flint-lock, the stock made of iron-hard black wood with silver mountings." "When I stood up and measured myself by it," he says, "I found it was nearly two inches taller than I was, but it was light to carry and served me well: I became as much attached to it as to any living thing, and it was like a living being to me, and I had great faith in its intelligence." Still more reminiscent of Robinson Crusoe is the picture of Mr. Hudson and his brothers casting bullets in an ancient mould at the time when Buenos Aires was being besieged and hordes of undisciplined soldiery were ravaging the country, and the possibility of attack hung over their house. But it is especially in the sense we get of Mr. Hudson's loneliness in a strange world that the resemblance to Robinson Crusoe is strong. His small-boy's eyes were the eyes of an explorer. The animals and plants that surrounded his home were never taken for granted by him, as is the way with most children. He seems to have had a grown-up person's conscious delight in them, and here his resemblance to Robinson Crusoe ends, for Mr. Hudson is like only himself in the rapturous pleasure that earth's beauty gives him.

The golden plover, the parrots in the blossoming peach-trees, the blue alfalfa field which "drew the butterflies from all the surrounding plain with its luscious bean-like fragrance, until the field was full of them, red, black, yellow, and white butterflies, fluttering in flocks round every blue spike": these and others like them are the inhabitants of Mr. Hudson's world. He makes them more real to us even than the gracious figure of his mother or the "Conrad characters" (minor dry-land "Conrads") who were his neighbours on the pampas. Birds and flowers interest him more than human beings. It was chiefly as a means of seeing new gardens that he regarded the strange owners of the neighbouring estancias. But what an amazing portrait gallery he has made of them all the same! There is Barboza, the "fighting gaucho" with the "eagle eyes" and "immense crow-black beard," and the long curved knife at his waist with which he boasted of having slain, in duels, eleven men. There is Doña

Pascuala, whom Mr. Hudson never saw "without a cigar in her mouth," and who, when persistent rains flooded the plain about her house, hoped to put an end to them by hanging the figure of her patron saint head downwards in the well. There was Doña Mercedes, "a large fat woman, with an extremely white skin, raven-black hair and eyebrows, and velvet-black eyes," who "did no work in the house, and never went for a walk or a ride on horseback: she spent her time in an easy chair, always well dressed, and in warm weather always with a fan in her hand."

"I can hear the rattle of that fan now as she played with it," says Mr. Hudson, "producing a succession of graceful waving motions and rhythmic sounds as an accompaniment to the endless torrent of small talk which she poured out; for she was an exceedingly voluble person, and to assist in making the conversation more lively there were always two or three screaming parrots on their perches near her."

There was Don Gregorio Gandara, whose hobby it was to own innumerable piebald horses, and Don Anastacio Buena-vida, the degenerate relic of European gentility, who spent two hours every morning arranging his curls, but whose passion was for a herd of filthy wild pigs.

It is in his accounts of the beggars and villains of the pampas that Mr. Hudson is most astonishing. Among the former was one nicknamed the Hermit. This strange being was, it seemed, doing penance for some fearful sin. "There was always a set expression of deep mental anguish on his face, intensified with perhaps a touch of insanity, which made it painful to look at him." The Hermit would not accept money, or cooked meat, or broken bread, and "when hard biscuits were given him, he would carefully examine them, and if one was found chipped or cracked he would return it, pointing out the defect and ask for a sound one in return."

Another beggar was a blind man who rode on horseback and was led by a haughty little boy, also on horseback. This beggar wore large spurs, a tall straw hat, and a red cloak, and, in Mr. Hudson's words, he "galloped about the land collecting tribute from the people and talking loftily about the Powers above."

"Asked what he required at our hands, the beggar replied that he wanted yerba maté, sugar, bread, and some hard biscuits, also cut tobacco and paper for cigarettes and some leaf tobacco for cigars. When all these things had been given him, he was asked (not ironically) if there was anything else we could supply him with, and he replied, Yes, he was still in want of rice, flour, and farina, an onion or two, a head or two of garlic, also salt, pepper, and pimento, or red

pepper. And when he had received all these comestibles and felt them safely packed in his saddle-bags, he returned thanks, bade good-bye in the most dignified manner, and was led back by the haughty little boy to his tall horse."

Mr. Hudson's house, we feel, must have been an exceptionally easygoing one even in that careless land. Life there was an extraordinary mixture of delicious freedom and hideous danger. From the time he was 8 years old Mr. Hudson saddled and rode his own pony, climbed into trees where vultures nested, and tracked huge snakes in the undergrowth. No boys' Christmas book could approach this of Mr. Hudson in variety of adventure. No villains more terrible than his gaucho cut-throats ever swaggered it on a page. For throat-cutting in the Argentine when Mr. Hudson was a boy was not merely the last refuge of defaulting cashiers, as it is with us. The gaucho, according to Mr. Hudson, took a fiendish pleasure in the sight of blood. To cut the throat of a bullock after hamstringing it was the everyday fashion of slaughter, horrible enough in all countries, but doubly so here where the native slaughterman laughed and jested over the slow torture of the beast. And it was not only animals that were treated in this fashion. During the guerilla warfare of the early part of the last century, prisoners were commonly dispatched by cutting their throats.

Mr. Hudson's book is not a sensational book, however, though there are many sensational scenes in it. It is chiefly a book of idyllic beauty, the beauty of a child among flowers and birds. What birds they were!—purple cow-birds, scarlet tyrant-birds, humming-birds, ostriches, and parrots, besides all the homelier lapwings and swallows, the small yellow birds that sang like linnets and filled the flowering peach-trees with their music, and the golden plover that Mr. Hudson loved most of all. He would lie awake in his bed, listening to the birds on their migratory flight.

Most books of reminiscences are for old people. This book of Mr. Hudson's is equally for the young. Not a single eminent person with an Albert watch-chain patted Mr. Hudson's youthful head. His book is not a book of anecdotes. It must be read, not dipped into, if its wonders are to reveal themselves, for Mr. Hudson does not cast his pearls before us, rather he leaves them about laconically and almost apologetically. He is a grave and singularly unexuberant writer. His sentences lack emphasis and "attack." It is a low-pitched narrative, but, once listened to, it is as enthralling as Mr. Hudson found the voice of the golden plover. Mr. Hudson, we fancy, is not unlike that solitary bird himself.

\**Far Away and Long Ago.* By W. H. Hudson. (Dent & Sons, 15s. net.)



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A Committee of Specialists appointed by the Library Association have marked with asterisks those works in the List which they consider most suitable for purchase by Public Library Authorities.

A dagger before an author's name indicates a cheap edition. The necessity of economizing space compels us to omit comments on a certain number of books, and to abridge occasionally the bibliographical descriptions.

## 100 PHILOSOPHY.

Hunt (H. Ernest). SELF-TRAINING: the lines of mental progress. *Rider*, 1918. 7½ in. 244 pp., 4/6 n. 131

Mr. Hunt, who is the author of 'A Manual of Hypnotism,' leads the reader of his present book, by way of chapters on 'Training of the Subconscious' (or, as it used to be called, automatic action), auto-suggestion, control of the memory, will, nerves, &c., to one on 'Extensions of Faculty' via hypnotism. The author weakens his valuable lessons by supernatural explanations of natural phenomena.

Webb (Clement). IN TIME OF WAR: addresses upon several occasions. *Oxford, Blackwell*, 1918. 7 in. 111 pp. paper, 2/6 n. 172.1

Five addresses, in three of which the author endeavours to combat "certain ways of thinking in religion and ethics which have promoted in those who followed them a 'conscientious objection' to military service." Mr. Webb nevertheless expresses agreement with Prof. Gilbert Murray's censure "of the treatment which seems to have been too often meted out to" conscientious objectors.

## 200 RELIGION.

Adams (John). THE SUFFERING OF THE BEST; or, service and sacrifice. *Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark*, 1918. 7 in. 169 pp. ind. paper, 3/6 n. 204

These short studies have been written in full view of the War. The author believes that for years to come the subject of sacrifice and the problem of suffering will exercise the reflective mind, and that forms of faith and accepted standards of morality will be modified and purified in the coming time.

Arthur (Eric) and Ward (Mrs. Wilbraham), eds. THEY ARE NOT DEAD! *Harrap* [1918]. 5½ in. 128 pp. front., 2/6 n. 218

The editors have included in this selection of thoughts concerning the immortality of the soul passages from the Bible, Plato, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, and Swedenborg.

Bussell (Frederick William). THE NATIONAL CHURCH AND THE SOCIAL CRISIS; or, the Churchman's attitude to political panaceas. *R. Scott*, 1918. 7½ in. 150 pp. paper, 2/6 n. 283

The four divisions of this work treat of a great variety of topics, such as the duties of clergy and Churchmen in the present crisis; suggested new politics; the "supposed reactionary leanings" of the Established Church; modern ideals, including Socialism; and the work of the Anglican Church in the future.

\*Hastings (James), Selbie (John A.), and Lambert (John C.), ed. DICTIONARY OF THE APOSTOLIC CHURCH: vol. 2, MACEDONIA—ZION, with Indexes. *Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark; N.Y., Scribner*, 1918. 11 in. 736 pp. bib., 25/ n. 281.03

Among the most important articles we may note those on 'Marriage,' 'Persecution,' 'Redemption,' 'Resurrection,' and 'War.'

Mee (Arthur). WHO GIVETH US THE VICTORY. *Allen & Unwin* [1918]. 7½ in. 191 pp., 5/ n. 214

The author deals with such themes as 'God and His Kingdoms,' 'Man and the Universe,' 'The Combat of Good and Evil,' and 'The Peace of Great Britain,' and points out the urgency of many social reforms.

Meyer (Frederick Brotherton). WHERE ARE OUR DEAD? *National Free Church Council* [1918]. 7½ in. 91 pp. paper, 1/6 n. 237.2

Dr. Meyer describes death as the rebirth of the soul, and draws from the words of our Lord and His apostles respecting life after death lessons of comfort for the bereaved.

Robinson (Gertrude). THE FEAST OF THE CRUCIFIX: an Augustinian legend drawn out of the Latin into English. *Oxford, Blackwell* [1918]. 5½ in. 15 pp. paper, 1/6 n. 244

A translation of a legend in a fourteenth-century manuscript which originally belonged to the Augustinian monastery of Waldhausen, Upper Austria, and is now in the British Museum (Add. MS. 15833).

Shillito (Edward). THE CHRISTIAN YEAR IN WAR-TIME. *Longmans*, 1918. 7½ in. 93 pp. paper, 2/6 n. 240

'Advent, 1917,' 'The Strands of Christmas,' 'Cor Mundum,' and 'Venite Adoremus' are the titles of some of these thoughtful papers, and will partly indicate the standpoint from which the author has approached his subject.

Wood (Michael). THE WHITE ISLAND. *Dent*, 1918. 7½ in. 214 pp., 4/6 n. 244

This is a mystical story (put in the mouth of a Roman Catholic priest) about an author's young son, who is in the primitive sense "possessed," and symbolizes the interpenetration of this world by the divine.

## 300 SOCIOLOGY.

Bentinck (Lord Henry). TORY DEMOCRACY. *Methuen* [1918]. 7 in. 139 pp., 3/6 n. 329.942

The author adapts the message of 'Sybil' (from which he quotes profusely) to the present state of the nation, and shows how Charles I., the Tory assailants of the Poor Law, Disraeli, Lord Randolph Churchill—nay, even Henry VIII.—were champions of some measures that the most advanced Socialists would approve. We wonder why Lord Henry Bentinck, with his Radical programme, still calls himself a Tory, and does not throw in his lot with the Labour Party.

Browne (Martin). A DREAM OF YOUTH: an Etonian's reply to 'The Loom of Youth'; pref. by J. N. Figgis. *Longmans*, 1918. 7½ in. 138 pp. bds., 3/6 n. 373.42

The author writes as a Public School boy, and begins by admitting that the educational level could be raised. He suggests various improvements, especially in the teaching of English, and advocates the study of social problems. He believes that the Public School boy is at bottom religious, and therefore devotes considerable space to religion in its bearing on character.

\*Daggett (Mrs. Mabel Potter). WOMEN WANTED: the story written in blood-red letters on the horizon of the Great World War. *Hodder & Stoughton*, 1918. 8½ in. 311 pp. il. pors., 7/6 n. 396

Mrs. Daggett is a keen champion of the woman citizen, an exponent of the value of feminine work in the present and the past, as well as a seer of the great place of women in the coming years. An accomplished American journalist, she deals with her subject in a novel way, and maintains her theses by arguments presented with piquancy and freshness.

Jones (Henry Ware). SAFE AND UNSAFE DEMOCRACY: a commentary on political administration in the American Commonwealths. *N.Y., Crowell Co.*, 1918. 9 in. 508 pp. 321.4

A serious exposition of the relative failure of the electoral and administrative machinery of the United States. The system of party or partisan government is strongly criticized, and the necessity for full recognition of its own responsibility by the electorate is insisted on. The proposed method of amendment is based on political education of the people and the development of a logical body of administrative law.

\*Leverhulme (William Hesketh Lever, 1st Baron). THE SIX-HOUR DAY, AND OTHER INDUSTRIAL QUESTIONS; introd. by Viscount Haldane; ed. by Stanley Unwin. *Allen & Unwin* [1918]. 9 in. 346 pp. ind., 12/6 n. 331.04

Lord Leverhulme devotes the first two essays to advocacy of a six-hour day for workers in trades and industries using a large amount of machinery, and for all industries in which women and girls are employed. The rest of the volume is composed of lectures and addresses in which he has urged the need for a good understanding between Capital and Labour, thus leading to higher wages, shorter hours, decreased cost of production, a better standard of living, and increased facilities for education.

**Littlejohns (John).** THE TORY IDEAL. Cardiff, 'Western Mail,' 1918. 8½ in. 306 pp., 10/6 329.942

Though described on the title-page as a novel, this substantial volume is really a strong indictment—largely in dialogue form—of the present administrative management of the Conservative party. This is described as stifling all talent of lowly origin; and numerous reforms are suggested.

**The Meaning of Reconstruction;** by Demos. Allen & Unwin [1918]. 8½ in. 82 pp. boards, 2/6 n. 330.4

A reprint of eight articles from *The Athenæum* pointing out the need for new ideals and standards in the work of Reconstruction

\***Metcalf (A. E.).** WOMAN: A CITIZEN. Allen & Unwin [1918]. 7½ in. 109 pp. ind. bds., 2/6 n. 324.3

This little book is an admirable epitome of political information. It is primarily intended for women citizens, but the author has succeeded in compiling a work of reference which every voter will find useful and should have at hand.

**Newton (Joseph Fort).** THE SWORD OF THE SPIRIT: BRITAIN AND AMERICA IN THE GREAT WAR. Nisbet [1918]. 7½ in. 266 pp., 7/6 n. 327.73

In these twenty-two eloquent addresses Dr. Newton interprets the spirit in which America entered the War, and has carried on her share of it. That, if the League of Nations is to be anything more than a paper League, it must begin with a league between English-speaking nations, and that the "old Declarations of Independence" must "give place to Declarations of Interdependence," are two of the points urged in the introductory essay.

**Raffety (F. W.).** THE FUTURE OF PARTY POLITICS. Allen & Unwin, 1918. 7½ in. 95 pp., 2/6 n. 329.942

The author is a strong believer in party and the impossibility of pure and statesmanlike government without it. At the same time, in his account of party politics at the present day, he shows how the actual working of party has produced innumerable evils, for which the only cure he proposes is the substitution of finer ideals

**Reid (Leonard J.).** THE GREAT ALTERNATIVE: SANER POLITICS OR REVOLUTION. Longmans, 1918. 7½ in. 186 pp., 6/6 n. 331.1

Mr. Reid fears the possibility of strife after the War between the extremists of Labour and of Capital. He urges the need for many reforms, and appeals to moderate people to constitute themselves a middle party for carrying them into effect. He thinks that Government control of industry has proved a failure, and advocates great freedom for private enterprise. He is strongly in favour of Whitley Councils but opposed to what is called "democratic control of industry."

\***Russell (Bertrand).** ROADS TO FREEDOM: SOCIALISM, ANARCHISM, AND SYNDICALISM. Allen & Unwin [1918]. 9 in. 215 pp. ind., 7/6 n. 335

Mr. Russell is a philosopher, and the distinction of his admirable survey of the three most radical schemes for the regeneration of society is his "sweet reasonableness." Avowing himself convinced that Guild Socialism provides the safest and best programme for Reconstruction, he examines the history and doctrines of the other systems, and argues that Guild Socialism avoids the hazards of Anarchist Communism and the bureaucratic tendencies of State Socialism, yet comprehends practically all the benefits they offer.

**Warman (W. H.) and Brooks (Collin).** THE SOLDIER COLONISTS: a plea for group organization. Chatto & Windus, 1918. 7½ in. 192 pp. apps., 5/ 325.3

Believing that many officers and men will decide to settle on the land when peace has been arranged, the authors argue that the most feasible and promising system of post-war emigration, to begin with, would be on semi-regimental lines

#### 400 PHILOLOGY.

**Balshaw (H. C. L.).** A SPANISH READER. Murray, 1918. 7 in. 188 pp. vocab. limp cl., 3/6 468.6

A series of extracts from Spanish authors, including Señor Vicente Blasco Ibáñez. There is a good vocabulary, but the absence of a list of the authors selected is to be regretted.

**Meillet (A.).** LES LANGUES DANS L'EUROPE NOUVELLE. Paris, Payot, 1918. 7½ in. 342 pp. maps, bib. ind. paper 5 fr. 410

Prof. Meillet is a recognized authority on comparative philology, and this study of the linguistic conditions prevailing in Europe to-day is as instructive as it is suggestive. The author thinks that in the present state of the world a person should be master of at least French, German, and English.

**Shah (I. A.).** THE BRITON IN INDIA: being a pocket interpreter and guide to India and its language (*Briton Abroad Series*). L. B. Hill, 1918. 7 in. 78 pp. paper, 2/ n. 491.4

Contains lists of words and phrases useful to the tourist.

#### 600 USEFUL ARTS.

\***The British Aircraft Industry:** its industrial and commercial potentialities. Hodder & Stoughton (for 'The Times') [1918]. 7½ in. 317 pp. il., 6/ n. 629.17

Few British citizens will be able to read without a quickened pulse the pregnant chapters of this book, to which Mr. C. G. Grey, Capt. A. J. Swinton, Lieut. W. J. Dommett, and Mr. C. Grabame-White are contributors. Particularly informative are the articles dealing with the problem of flying, the evolution of the aeroplane, 'The Commercial Possibilities of Flying,' and 'Flying as a Sport.'

\***Peel (Mrs. Charles S.) and Kriens (Iwan).** THE VICTORY COOKERY BOOK; foreword by Right Hon. J. R. Clynes. Lane, 1918. 7½ in. 261 pp. ind., 5/ n. 641.5

The ripe wisdom and experience of Mrs. Peel and of an expert of the Paris Salon Culinare find expression in a multitude of valuable recipes and suggestions on material and method. True economies will be achieved by any who study the book intelligently.

**Porter (Charles).** THE FUTURE CITIZEN AND HIS MOTHER: being a series of Chadwick Lectures on maternity and child welfare; foreword by Sir James Crichton-Browne (*Chadwick Library*). Constable, 1918. 7½ in. 160 pp. app. ind., 3/6 n. 618

A useful compendium of information dealing with motherhood, the fostering of the infant, and measures for the prevention of infantile diseases.

**Wallace (Cuthbert) and Fraser (John).** SURGERY AT A CASUALTY CLEARING STATION (*Black's Medical Series*). Black, 1918. 7½ in. 332 pp. il. ind., 10/6 n. 617.1

Written from the experiences of service in a casualty clearing station on the Western front, this work is an exposition of the methods of procedure which are recognized as of established value in the treatment of war wounds.

#### 700 FINE ARTS.

**Bredius (A.), ed.** KÜNSTLER-INVENTARE: Urkunden zur Geschichte der Holländischen Kunst des XVIten, XVIIten, und XVIIIten Jahrhunderts; herausgegeben von Dr. A. Bredius, unter Mitwirkung von Dr. O. Hirschmann (*Quellenstudien zur Holländischen Kunstgeschichte*, 10): Teil 4. The Hague, Nijhoff, 1917. 9 in. 380 pp. il., 25 fr. 759.9

It is stated in the foreword to this fourth part of Dr. Bredius's collection of inventories that so much fresh matter has accumulated that it will more than fill a fifth part.

**Gordon (Hampden) and Dennys (Joyce).** RHYMES OF THE RED TRIANGLE. Lane [1918]. 9½ in. 60 pp. il. boards, 4/6 n. 741

All about the Y.M.C.A. The coloured illustrations are attractive and humorous and the verse is sufficiently descriptive

**The Third Eve Book:** drawings by Fish; written and designed by Fowl; reproduced from *The Tatler*. Lane, 1919. 12½ in. 66 pp. il. boards, 4/6 n. 741

The letterpress is mildly satirical of Society's manners and doings, and the drawings possess "smartness."

#### 780 MUSIC.

\***Nettleinghame (Frederick Thomas).** MORE TOMMY'S TUNES: an additional collection of soldiers' songs, marching melodies, rude rhymes, and popular parodies; composed, collected, and arranged, on active service with the B.E.F., by F. T. Nettleinghame. E. MacDonald [1918]. 7½ in. 98 pp. gloss. abbrevs., 2/6 n. 784.86

A further collection of remarkable and often amusing products of Mr. Atkins's lively imagination. As a vivid presentment of what the British soldier *does* sing, not what many people think he ought to sing, the compilation should be of considerable value to students of military folk-songs.

#### 790 AMUSEMENTS, GAMES, SPORTS.

**Sharp (Cecil J.) and Karpeles (Maud).** THE COUNTRY DANCE BOOK: part 5, THE RUNNING SET. Novello, 1918. 7½ in. 51 pp. app. paper, 3/ 793

A description of the 'Running Set,' a form of the English country dance seen by the authors in the course of their search for traditional songs and ballads in the Southern Appalachian Mountains



## 800 LITERATURE.

**Claudel (Paul).** *LE PAIN DUR*: drame en trois actes. *Paris, Nouvelle Revue Française*, 1918. 7½ in. 158 pp. paper, 3 fr. 50. 842.9

The action takes place during the reign of Louis Philippe. The plot deals with the breaking down of social barriers and the admixture of races.

\***Compton-Rickett (Arthur).** *A HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.* *Jack*, 1918. 9½ in. 713 pp. ind., 7/6 n. 820.9

The well-known Extension lecturer understands the peculiar needs of the willing but defectively grounded student, and has done his best to meet them. This account of periods, writers, and schools is freely illustrated with short poems and long quotations; the social background and the social reactions of literature are clearly sketched; and the work is arranged in a methodical way that facilitates both continuous reading and easy reference.

\***Coster (Charles de).** *THE LEGEND OF THE GLORIOUS ADVENTURES OF TYL ULENSPIEGEL IN THE LAND OF FLANDERS AND ELSEWHERE*; tr. from the French by Geoffrey Whitworth. *Chatto & Windus*, 1918. 8 in. 314 pp. il., 7/6 n. 843.8

An able translation—slightly curtailed and modified—of the celebrated romance, in which the plight of Flanders under Philip II., and the exploits of the Beggarmen, are described impressively, and in a somewhat Rabelaisian style. M. Delstanche's illustrations recall the work of Gustave Doré.

**Johns (Cecil Starr).** *THE FAIRIES' ANNUAL*; presented by Cecil Starr Johns. *Lane* [1918]. 10½ by 8 in. 188 pp. il., 10/6 n. 827.9

The 'Annual' is cleverly illustrated and attractively got-up, but, though it relates the doings of fairies, its satire is intended for adults.

**Jourdain (Philip E. B.), ed.** *THE PHILOSOPHY OF MR. B\*TR\*ND R\*ss\*LL*; with an appendix of leading passages from other works. *Allen & Unwin* [1918]. 7½ in. 96 pp. bib. apps., 3/6 n. 827.9

A subtle and amusing satire purporting to be a manuscript saved from the flames when some champions of "the sacredness of personal property" burnt the house of "the late Mr. R\*ss\*ll." The joke is carried out with thoroughness, and the humour is well maintained.

\***Phelps (William Lyon).** *ARCHIBALD MARSHALL*: a contemporary realistic novelist. *N.Y., Mead*, 1918. 8 in. 59 pp. por. bib., 50 c. 823.9

The Lampson Professor of English Literature at Yale is an enthusiastic reader of our twentieth-century Trollope, and gives a brief but detailed appraisal of his best novels.

**Pujo (Maurice).** *LES NUÉES.* *Paris, Nouvelle Librairie Nationale*, 1918. 7½ in. 245 pp. paper, 4 fr. 50. 842.9

A new edition of this satirical comedy, which cleverly and amusingly deals with contemporary movements.

**Symons (Arthur).** *COLOUR STUDIES IN PARIS.* *Chapman & Hall*, 1918. 7½ in. 223 pp. il. por., 7/6 n. 824.9

Bright essays, mostly descriptive of Parisian literary, theatrical, and artistic life. Seven "notes" deal with Verlaine; other papers relate to Pétus Borel, Victor Hugo, Yvette Guilbert, Odilon Redon, and Watteau.

## POETRY.

\***Binyon (Laurence).** *THE NEW WORLD.* *E. Matthews*, 1918. 7 in. 38 pp. paper, 2/ 821.9

Dignity is to be looked for in Mr. Binyon's poetry, and it is predominant in the book before us. Such verses as 'The Witnesses,' 'The English Youth,' and the title-piece are finely conceived and well made—are, in short, true poetry.

**Ewer (W. N.).** *SATIRE AND SENTIMENT.* 'Herald,' 2 Gough Square, E.C., 1918. 7½ in. 41 pp. paper, 1/6 821.9

The arrows of Mr. Ewer's satire "get home," and palpable hits are delivered in a not unamiable manner. The author's sentiment is at its best in the lines to Dora Sigerson Shorter and in the songs of spring.

\***Jacob (Violet, Mrs. Arthur), née Kennedy-Erskine.** *MORE SONGS OF ANGUS*; and others. 'Country Life,' 1918. 8 in. 59 pp., 3/6 n. 821.9

Mrs. Jacob's Scots poems have the raciness and neat humour without which dialect poems fall flat; they also have pathos, glamour, and romance. Nor are these qualities far to seek in the English poems, which are equally polished and musical; but it is the others that reveal the charm of spontaneity.

*Oxford Poetry*, 1918; ed. by T. W. E., E. F. A. G., and D. L. S. *Oxford, Blackwell*, 1918. 8 in. 56 pp. paper, 1/6 n. 821.9

Some thirty writers contribute a poem or two apiece, and there is not one that falls much below a good average standard of workmanship and direct expression of feeling. We have marked nine or ten which seem to us true and original poetry, and these are mostly by writers unknown to fame.

\***Rhys (Ernest).** *THE LEAF-BURNERS*; and other poems. *Dent*, 1918. 8 in. 146 pp., 4/6 n. 821.9

Mr. Rhys is a well-read and sensitive connoisseur of many kinds of poets, and his verses are full of echoes. They are polished, musical, accomplished, and show many a line of true feeling happily expressed; and the rhymeless title-poem, some parts of the sequence called 'The Tommiad,' and the grim 'Song of the Black Spot' might be singled out for higher commendation.

\***Stevenson (Robert Louis).** *NEW POEMS AND VARIANT READINGS.* *Chatto & Windus*, 1918. 8 in. 156 pp., 6/ n. 821.89

Mr. Lloyd Osbourne states in the preface that these poems were discovered by the Bibliophile Society of Boston. A large number bear indubitable marks of authenticity, and can stand side by side with the most characteristic poems of Stevenson. The surprising additions are many love-poems and other self-revealing pieces that we might, by a process of internal criticism, find appropriate dates for in his biography. It would have been a calamity to lose this unexpected salvage.

## FICTION.

**Ayscough (John), pseud.** *FERNANDO.* *Long* [1918]. 8 in. 320 pp., 7/ n.

Out of recollections of his own early life and surroundings Monsignor Bickerstaffe-Ward weaves a sort of novel describing the parentage, home and school life, and spiritual development of a young convert to the Roman Church.

**Bancroft (F.).** *AN ARMED PROTEST.* *Hutchinson* [1918]. 7½ in. 272 pp., 6/9 n.

A story of life in South Africa in the early part of the War. The heroine and other prominent characters advocate co-operation in national affairs, and international goodwill, in place of national rebellion and international strife; but the book is too didactic.

**Bridges (Victor).** *THE LADY FROM LONG ACRE.* *Mills & Boon* [1918]. 7½ in. 312 pp., 6/ n.

The leading character in this bright and amusing story is a light-hearted young baronet who meets with deserved success in a very improbable adventure.

**Brunner (Ethel).** *CELIA ONCE AGAIN.* *Humphreys*, 1918. 7½ in. 478 pp., 6/ n.

Those who already know Celia will be glad to hear of her again. The book is full of witty talk, clever description, and keen observation of foibles. 'Celia's Flag Day' is a good example of the author's ability.

**Burrow (C. Kennett).** *TONY HERON.* *Collins* [1918]. 8 in. 326 pp., 6/ n.

This tragic life-story is a study of character determined by heredity and moulded by circumstances.

**Castleman (H. C. ff.).** *WHAT GOD HATH CLEANSSED.* *Westall*, 1918. 7½ in. 304 pp., 6/ n.

A highly coloured story describing how a marvellously beautiful woman persuades herself that she is called by the highest religious motives to save a sensual, weak-willed, drug-taking musical genius by marrying him, though without acting as his wife.

**Clarke (Forester).** *THE IVORY CROSS.* *R. Scott*, 1918. 7½ in. 251 pp., 6/ n.

The social and domestic life of the daughters of a farmer in Gippsland, Victoria, and the friendships formed by the girls, are the predominant themes in this story.

**Cobb (Thomas).** *CAPTAIN MARRADAY'S MARRIAGE.* *Lane*, 1918. 8 in. 311 pp., 6/ n.

Mr. Cobb displays his usual neat workmanship, but also an unusual touch of seriousness, in this story of a girl's recognition of a worthy lover who sacrifices himself to rescue her from a scamp.

**Cole (Sophie).** *THE GATE OF OPPORTUNITY.* *Mills & Boon* [1918]. 7½ in. 294 pp., 6/

This story by the author of 'A London Posy' is agreeable and readable, but the book is scarcely the equal of its predecessor. The background is Soho, of which Miss Cole has evidently made a careful study. The characters of the crystal-gazer and her husband are clever sketches. The heroine is nice; but the hero is somewhat vaguely portrayed.

**Daws (Carlton).** *THE ADMIRALTY'S SECRET.* Long [1918]. 8 in. 319 pp., 7/ n.

The hero fully invites the troubles that befall him when he allows an unknown but captivating young lady to see the plans of a new mechanism which is to revolutionize naval gunnery, for she promptly steals the papers.

**Dowd (Emma C.).** *POLLY AND THE PRINCESS.* Jarrolds [1918]. 7½ in. 317 pp., 7/6 n. 813.5

Polly is young, but plays the good angel to the inmates of an American home for ladies which has a very unsympathetic superintendent.

\***Dunsany (Edward John Moreton Drax Plunkett, Baron).** *TALES OF WAR.* Dublin, Talbot Press (Fisher Unwin) [1918]. 8 in. 155 pp. bds., 5/ n.

Simplicity and restraint, delicate humour, and rare pathos distinguish these thirty-two pen-pictures. The little sketch 'England' is exquisite. Other specially notable productions are 'The Last Mirage,' 'Punishment,' 'A Walk in Picardy,' and 'The Movement.'

**Eddis (F. E.).** *THAT GOLDHEIM: a spy story.* Selwyn & Blount, 1918. 8 in. 286 pp., 5/ n.

The principal character is a German who becomes naturalized in order to secure for himself and his Fatherland commercial secrets relating to British industry.

**Félice (Philippe de).** *LES ILES DES BIENHEUREUX.* Paris, Grasset, 1918. 7½ in. 313 pp. paper, 3 fr. 50. 843.9

Sixteen stories and sketches, among which are 'La Légende de saint Christophe,' 'L'étrange aventure des moines Ausbert et Dosithée,' and 'Le Miroir d'Allah.' In the title story it is suggested that it is vain to seek in the external world for the Islands of the Blest, and that each one may discover them for himself in his own being.

**FitzGerald (Eileen).** *ELEANOR'S HUSBAND.* Long [1918]. 7½ in. 324 pp., 7/ n.

A brightly written story of love at cross purposes, temptation, fall, and recovery, with the War as a background.

**Gould (Nat).** *FAST AS THE WIND.* Long [1918]. 8 in. 320 pp., 7/ n.

A story of horse-racing and crime, with an escape from Dartmoor convict establishment and several love-interests, all related in the author's well-known style.

**Gray (Maxwell), Miss M. G. Tuttle.** *THE DIAMOND PENDANT.* Hutchinson, 1918. 8 in. 256 pp., 6/9 n.

All the time-worn elements of the pre-war novel are dovetailed into a shapely whole by the veteran author with her usual efficiency.

**Greenland (W. Kingscote).** *CAMEOS FROM CAMPS.* National Free Church Council [1918]. 7½ in. 94 pp. paper, 1/6 n.

The dramatic quality of these sketches by an "ungazetted chaplain" should ensure for the book many readers. 'A Hospital Fairy Tale' and 'A Soldier's Best Friend'—the first and last of the stories—are typical of the author's blend of humour and pathos.

**Hamblin (Robert A.).** *THE LAY OF THE LAND.* Allen & Unwin [1918]. 8 in. 239 pp., 5/ n.

An unexpected legacy—two plots of land and a confusion in the title-deeds—is the basis of this amusing story of the disagreement between a plumber and a carpenter, and the tragedy of hopeless love that overtakes their children.

**Hamilton (Lord Frederic).** *THE ASSEMBLY.* Hurst & Blackett [1918]. 7½ in. 256 pp., 6/9 n.

The hero of this readable but somewhat sad story is a young Englishman who when at Oxford cheated at cards and drank to excess. He lives for some years as a naturalized Argentine citizen, but on the outbreak of the War returns to England, and "joins up." Finally he more than redeems his past.

**Harraden (Beatrice).** *WHERE YOUR TREASURE IS.* Hutchinson, 1918. 8 in. 256 pp., 6/9 n.

This begins well, with an interesting portrait of a middle-aged woman passionately absorbed in her business of dealing in gems; but it goes to pieces as a novel in an account of the charitable schemes for relieving refugees in Holland, the ostensible purpose of which is to show how avarice and hard-heartedness are purged away by the growth of love.

†**Harrison (Henry Sydnor).** *ANGELA'S BUSINESS* (Westminster Library of Fiction). Constable [1918]. 7½ in. 371 pp., 2/6 n.

**Harry (Myriam).** *THE LITTLE DAUGHTER OF JERUSALEM;* introd. by Jules Lemaitre; tr. from French by Phoebe Allen. Dent, 1918. 7½ in. 316 pp., 6/ n. 843.9

The author, who was born in Jerusalem, of mixed Russian and German parentage, depicts the strange intermingling of creeds and impressions to be found there; and in tracing the life of her heroine from her birth she has ample opportunities of vividly describing the life and customs of the various races represented in the holy city. The heroine is, however, abnormally precocious.

**Hinekey (Julian).** *THE FAMILY TRADITION.* Long, 1918. 7½ in. 320 pp., 7/ n. 813.5

An interesting love-story of an American millionaire's son and a stenographer in his office. Family pride prevents a too easy accomplishment of the young man's desires. The book shows a considerable advance in power of construction over the author's first novel, and a better grip of his characters.

**Howard (Keble).** *THE ADORABLE LAD: being certain exploits of the God of Love (and his staff) in time of war.* Melrose, 1918. 8 in. 317 pp., 5/ n.

All we have read of these twenty stories of love's stratagems and adventures, coincidences and improbable accidents, are very clever, smart in repartee, and entertaining, and have nothing whatever to do with the War.

**Jepson (Edgar).** *L. 2002.* Hutchinson, 1918. 7½ in. 247 pp., 6/9 n.

A narrative of the exploits and love adventure of an amateur detective who is heir to a baronetcy. The style is facile, and there is an undercurrent of humour, especially in the passages dealing with the hero's mean old uncle.

\***Kaye-Smith (Sheila).** *LITTLE ENGLAND.* Nisbet [1918]. 8 in. 300 pp., 7/ n.

The everyday life of a Sussex village, its quiet disturbed by distant echoes of war, and its peaceful happiness by the havoc of stricken fields, is the theme of this story.

**Lyndall (Frances).** *HOSPITAL SKETCHES.* Allen & Unwin [1918]. 7 in. 94 pp. boards, 2/ n.

Brightly written cameos of life in a military hospital.

**Miln (Louise Jordan), Mrs. George Crichton Miln.** *MR. WU.* Cassell [1918]. 7½ in. 311 pp., 7/ n.

An adaptation from the famous play by Messrs. H. M. Vernon and Harold Owen.

**Miln (Louise Jordan), Mrs. George Crichton Miln.** *WERE MAN BUT CONSTANT.* Jarrolds [1918]. 7½ in. 271 pp., 6/ n.

The novelist paints the predatory Chicago financier, lawyer, and banker, and their sordid, gaudy environment, with too heavy a hand; and we should prefer George Eliot's humour to an exaggeration of her trick of moralizing. The hero is an egregious example of a type of mankind that never yet existed, save in the brain of a woman novelist.

**Myddleton (Fay).** *IMPOSSIBLE PETER.* Collins [1918]. 7½ in. 213 pp., 6/ n.

The heroine, who is a flirt, has divorced her first husband, and in a remarkable adventure becomes acquainted with the man destined to be her second partner. The story, which is written in the form of letters, is pleasant, and the plot is clever, if rather improbable.

**Page (Gertrude) and Foster-Melliar (R. A.).** *THE COURSE OF MY SHIP.* Cassell [1918]. 7½ in. 303 pp., 7/ n.

There is much deep thought concerning good and evil, suffering and death, in the letters that pass between a philosopher-gardener in England and a popular novelist who goes to Rhodesia to recuperate; but the whole is cleverly written, many light touches are skilfully introduced, and life in Rhodesia is described by one who knows it well. A love-interest underlies the whole.

**Pertwee (Roland).** *OUR WONDERFUL SELVES.* Cassell [1918]. 7½ in. 318 pp., 7/ n.

The hero is clever, but his unconventional views hinder his progress. His marriage is at first unhappy, as a result of his cold and eccentric behaviour; but eventually success comes to him and he "thaws."

**Proumen (Henri Jacques).** *PETITES AMES.* Paris and London, Librairie Moderne [1918]. 6½ in. 190 pp., 2/ n. 843.9

This contains hardly any story, but pictures a set of profiteering, self-indulgent French people with rather too free a pen, and contrasts them, not very effectively, with some unspoiled children and a pair of worthy but stodgy middle-aged lovers.



**Pryce (Richard).** THE STATUE IN THE WOOD. *Collins* [1918]. 7½ in. 309 pp., 6/ n.

A young widow, wealthy, but dreamy and introspective, falls in love with her handsome land agent. Both come under the spell of a remarkable statue on the lady's estate. There is much psychological analysis in the story.

**Rives (Amélie), Princess Troubetzkoy.** THE ELUSIVE LADY. *Hurst & Blackett*, 1918. 7½ in. 260 pp., 6/9 n. 813.5

A "creepy" story, the scene of which is in America. Trouble is caused by the ghost of an ancestress of the heroine, which appears to the hypersensitive hero.

**Sleath (Frederick).** SNIPER JACKSON. *Jenkins*, 1919. 7½ in. 303 pp., 6/ n.

Stated to be "a first novel," this picture of the trench life of a section of snipers is interesting in its presentment of a highly specialized form of contemporary warfare, occasionally gruesome, sometimes pathetic, and enriched by character studies, such as those of the sniper-sergeant and the elderly corporal. 'Sniper Jackson' is a book to be read.

**Stilgebauer (Edward).** THE SHIP OF DEATH: a novel of the War; authorized trans. *Constable*, 1918. 7½ in. 285 pp., 6/ n. 833.91

Translated from the German, this story is inspired by the fate of the Lusitania. The doomed ship, rumoured to carry munitions, is torpedoed by a German U-boat, the commander of which becomes a lunatic. In his fits of delirium he suffers the pangs of innumerable people massacred or otherwise maltreated by his compatriots. The story is not without power, but it somehow fails to carry conviction.

**Thurston (E. Temple).** DAVID AND JONATHAN. *Hutchinson* [1918]. 7½ in. 256 pp., 6/9 n.

A fire on a steamship bound for Africa leads to the loss of the vessel, and to the marooning of three passengers on a part of the coast far from civilization, where they lead a Swiss Family Robinson sort of life. One is the heroine, with whom her men companions are in love. The story is pleasingly told.

**\*Ward (Mrs. Humphry).** THE WAR AND ELIZABETH. *Collins* [1918]. 8 in. 329 pp., 6/ n.

This is a study of the crisis in 1917 when every individual was required to save food and put private resources as far as possible at the service of the nation. An individualist squire who rebels against the Government's demands, and a woman of almost superhuman ability and unselfish devotion, are the representative figures.

**Whitelaw (David).** THE VALLEY OF BELLS. *Jarrolds* [1918]. 8 in. 256 pp., 6/ n.

A buried treasure in Mexico, in a wild valley haunted by a mysterious chiming as of ghostly bells, and rival parties in quest of it, with a pretty girl on either side, make a story as exciting as any of the same stamp. The wicked Spanish beauty reappears as wife of a German spy.

**Winterton (Mark).** THE CASSOWARY. *Jarrolds* [1918]. 7½ in. 302 pp., 6/ n.

This is a novel "with a purpose," the story being concerned with the disposal of the fortune left by a great physiologist who was also a noted vivisectionist. Anti-vivisectionists will regard the book with favour.

#### 910 GEOGRAPHY, TOPOGRAPHY, ANTIQUITIES, &c.

**\*Bosworth (George F.).** ESSEX HALL, WALTHAMSTOW, AND THE COGAN ASSOCIATIONS. *Walthamstow Antiquarian Society, Official Publication No. 5*, 1918. 12½ by 10½ in. 16 pp. il. apps. 914.267

The oldest house in Walthamstow, Essex Hall, formerly known as Higham Hall, occupies part of the site of the manor house of Higham Bensted (Domesday, Hecham). In 1801 it became the residence and schoolhouse of the Rev. Eliezer Cogan, Nonconformist, Greek scholar, and educationist, many of whose pupils afterwards became famous. One of them was Benjamin Disraeli. Biographically as well as topographically, the monograph is of marked interest. Like its predecessors, it is well got up and liberally illustrated.

**\*Feltoe (Charles Lett) and Minns (Ellis H.), eds.** VETUS LIBER ARCHIDIACONI ELIENSIS (*Cambridge Antiquarian Society, Octavo Publications*, No. 48). (*For the Society*) Cambridge, Deighton & Bell and Boves & Boves; London, Bell & Sons, 1917. 9 in. 361 pp. 1 pl. introd. notes, 7 excursuses, 4 indexes, paper, 10/ n. 913.4259

This book, the earlier sections of which cover the later part of the thirteenth century and the fourteenth century, gives an insight into the official or "business" activities of the

medieval *oculus episcopi* in the diocese of Ely. The latest date mentioned is 1573. Among the more notable documents included are 'Statuta Synodalia'; inventories of church ornaments (c. 1278-1390); the oath taken by the Master of Glomery on his appointment (c. 1300), and the Commissio Glomerie (fifteenth cent.).

**\*Irving (John).** DUMBARTON CASTLE: its place in the general history of Scotland. Forming part 1 of a Revised History of Dumbarthonsire. *Dumbarton, Bennett & Thomson*, 1917. 11½ in. 155 pp. il. apps. bib. ind., 15/ 913.4137

The work by the author's father, Mr. Joseph Irving, issued in 1859, is still the standard history of Dumbarthonsire, but fresh information has made revision necessary. The volume before us, which is well produced and clearly illustrated, treats of Dumbarthonsire Castle. The second part will be a general history of the county; and the third part will deal with the county industries.

**Philip (George) & Son, pub.** THE ALLIES' MAP OF THE WESTERN FRONT: a detailed Paris to the Rhine reference map. *Philip* [1918]. 45 by 36 in. paper, 2/6 912.4

A well-printed map (scale 7½ miles=1 inch) setting forth the extreme limit of the German advance on Sept. 5, 1914, the limit of the German advance to July 18, 1918, the Allies' advance to Oct. 23, 1918, and other information.

**\*Quennell (Marjorie and C. H. B.).** A HISTORY OF EVERYDAY THINGS IN ENGLAND: done in two parts, of which this is the first (1066-1499). *Batsford* [1918]. 9½ in. 222 pp. il. bib. ind., 8/6 n. 913.42

The authors of this attractive volume describe English castles, monasteries, manor-houses, furniture, and dress as they were in the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries. The illustrations (several in colour) are good. Though intended for comparatively youthful students, the book may be read with profit by older people.

**†Wavell (Arthur John Byng).** A MODERN PILGRIM IN MECCA. *Constable*, 1918. 7½ in. 248 pp. por. map, ind., 2/6 n. 915.32

**\*Younghusband (Major-General Sir George).** THE TOWER OF LONDON FROM WITHIN. *Jenkins* [1918]. 9 in. 343 pp. il. apps. ind., 10/6 n. 914.21

The author writes from the vantage-ground of residence within the Tower. The grim chronicles of the place are passed in review, and General Younghusband has much to tell of the State prisoners, chapels, arms, armour, and jewels. Lists of the Constables and other high officials are included.

#### 920 BIOGRAPHY.

*Chantal (Jeanne Françoise Frémyot de).*

**Sanders (E. K.).** SAINTE CHANTAL, 1572-1641: a study in vocation (*Ecclesiastical Biographies*). *S.P.C.K.*, 1918. 9 in. 323 pp. index, boards, 10/6 n. 920

The life of the widow of Christophe de Rabutin, Baron de Chantal, was that of a typical "religious." After the death of her husband she adopted the vocational life, co-operated with François de Sales in the foundation of the Order of the Visitation, and was canonized in 1767 by Pope Clement XIII. The purpose of the author is to show "the reality of the true vocation to Religion."

*Coram (Thomas).*

**Compston (Herbert Fuller Bright).** THOMAS CORAM, CHURCHMAN, EMPIRE BUILDER, AND PHILANTHROPIST. *S.P.C.K.*, 1918. 8 in. 123 pp. il. bib. ind., 3/6 n. 920

Mr. Compston by his history of the Magdalen Hospital published last year has shown his interest in philanthropic institutions. Now he has produced a readable account of the varied activities of the old sailor to whom the establishment of the Foundling Hospital is due, several important documents being printed for the first time.

**\*Erasmus (Desiderius).** THE EPISTLES OF ERASMUS, from his earliest letters to his 53rd year, arranged in order of time: English translations from his correspondence, with a commentary by Francis Morgan Nichols: vol. 3. *Longmans*, 1917. 9½ in. 493 pp. introd. chronol. register, index, 18/ n. 920

Most of these letters are dated from Louvain, and were penned between Aug. 19, 1517, and Dec. 13, 1518. They include communications to Henry VIII., Wolsey, More, Latimer, Fisher, Warham, and Tunstall. The bulk of the volume was prepared by Mr. Nichols when he was approaching his 80th year. The book is an exemplary specimen of careful work; and these letters from and to Erasmus, together with the luminous commentary, make delectable reading.

*Guynemer (Georges).*

\***Bordeaux (Henry).** GUYNEMER, KNIGHT OF THE AIR; tr. by Louise Morgan Sill; prefatory letter from Rudyard Kipling. *Chatto & Windus*, 1918. 7½ in. 246 pp. por., 6/ n. 920

An effective translation of M. Bordeaux's eloquent tribute to the heroic aviator.

\***Hughes (Spencer Leigh), pseud. Sub Rosa.** PRESS, PLATFORM, AND PARLIAMENT. *Nisbet* [1918]. 8½ in. 332 pp. ind., 12/6 n. 920

The kindly humour of "Sub Rosa" is familiar to most people, and Mr. Hughes's reminiscences are vastly entertaining. Among the more amusing chapters are those upon 'Maiden Speeches,' 'In and out of Order,' 'Carpet-Baggers and Cranks,' 'The Parliamentary Joke,' and 'Amenities of Debate.' Mr. Hughes has also some good stories about the Kaiser in Palestine.

*Inglis (Elsie).*

**Balfour (Lady Frances).** DR. ELSIE INGLIS. *Hodder & Stoughton* [1918]. 7½ in. 263 pp. por., 6/ n. 920

This is the story of a heroine. The founder of the Scottish Women's Hospitals was cheerful under the most trying conditions, self-forgetting in an unusual degree, devoted to the Serbian wounded and sick. For their sakes she died—"in harness," as she would have wished; and her memory will be green in Serbian homes as it is in her own land.

\***Smith (David Nichol), ed.** CHARACTERS FROM THE HISTORIES AND MEMOIRS OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. *Oxford, Clarendon Press*, 1918. 7½ in. 383 pp. ind., 6/ n. 920

In this welcome volume are collected upwards of a hundred contemporary short studies or "characters" of great men of the seventeenth century, by Clarendon, Burnet, Sir Philip Warwick, Halifax, Richard Baxter, and others. An admirable essay on 'The Character,' by the editor, precedes the selection.

*Tennant (Christopher).*

**Lodge (Sir Oliver).** CHRISTOPHER: a study in personality. *Cassell* [1918]. 8 in. 299 pp. por., 7/6 n. 920

This account of the charming boyhood, school life, and brief military career of Christopher Tennant (1897-1917), killed in action, is distinguished from the crowd by its firm belief in telepathy and the survival of personality. The family was connected by marriage with F. W. H. Myers, and, without making any compact to send posthumous messages, agreed to accept the idea of persistence as a ground of faith and comfort.

#### 930—990 HISTORY.

**Andersen (Johannes C.).** JUBILEE HISTORY OF SOUTH CANTERBURY. *Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, and Wellington, N.Z., and London, Whitcombe & Tombs*, 1916. 10 by 8½ in. 792 pp. il. por. maps, bibliog. index, 25/ 993.1

An account, copiously illustrated, of South Canterbury, New Zealand, comprising a record of the progress of the district during the fifty years following the arrival of the Strathallan in 1858. The geology, fauna, flora, population, agriculture, commerce, and social life are described at length.

**Australia.** HISTORICAL RECORDS OF AUSTRALIA: series 1, DESPATCHES TO AND FROM SIR THOMAS BRISBANE: vol. 11, JANUARY, 1823—NOVEMBER, 1825. *Sydney, Library Committee of Commonwealth Parliament*, 1917. 8½ in. 1065 pp. introd. commentary, synopsis, index. 994

Official communications between Earl Bathurst (or others) and Sir Thomas Brisbane from Jan. 1, 1823, to Nov. 21, 1825, followed by a commentary on, and synopsis of, the despatches.

**Bainville (Jacques).** HISTOIRE DE TROIS GÉNÉRATIONS, 1815-1918. *Paris, Nouvelle Librairie Nationale*, 1918. 7½ in. 288 pp. paper, 4 fr. 50. 944.06—08

These ably written essays deal with the period from Waterloo to the present War. With bold strokes M. Bainville depicts the more weighty events and movements in his country's history during the past hundred years, and discusses some of their causes.

**Brennan (Hugh).** SIDELIGHTS ON RUSSIA. *Nutt*, 1918. 6½ in. 112 pp. bds., 2/6 n. 947.08

The author, who lived in Russia several years, and was in Petrograd when the revolution took place, says that the Soviets do not at all represent the bulk of the Russian people. He points out the immense resources of Russia in timber and cereals, urges British manufacturers to equip themselves for obtaining a good share of Russian trade, and advocates the extended teaching of Russian in our schools.

**Cameron (Charles F.).** SWITZERLAND (*The Nations' Histories*). *Jack* [1918]. 7½ in. 331 pp. il. map, bib. app. ind., 5/ n. 949.4

This lucid history of the "congregation of small self-governing communities" known as the Swiss Republic describes the country, gives an account of the Helvetians and of Roman Switzerland, traces the gradual growth of the Confederacy, and presents a clear epitome of later Swiss history. This new series begins with this volume and that of Mrs. O'Neill noticed on the next page.

**Cieza de León (Pedro de).** CIVIL WARS OF PERU: part 4, book 2, THE WAR OF CHUPAS; trans. and ed., with notes and introd., by [the late] Sir Clements R. Markham (*Hakluyt Society*, 2nd series, No. 42). *The Society*, 1918. 9 in. 386 pp. plans, maps, introd. index, 15/ 985

Contains a narrative of events from the battle of Las Salinas to the final overthrow of the Almagro faction at the battle of Chupas.

**Cuq (Edouard).** LES NOUVEAUX FRAGMENTS DU CODE DE HAMMOURABI SUR LE PRÊT À INTÉRÊT ET LES SOCIÉTÉS (*Extrait des Mémoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions*, tome 41). *Paris, Klincksieck*, 1918. 12 in. 112 pp. bibl. paper, 5 fr. 935.4

M. Cuq's monograph discusses new articles in King Hammurabi's code of laws which appear on a tablet discovered at Nippur, and now in the possession of the University of Pennsylvania. The more important clauses relate to loans at interest, and the remainder to partnerships or the like.

**Cvietisa (Frano).** LES YUGOSLAVES (*Les Problèmes nationaux de l'Autriche-Hongrie*). *Paris, Bossard*, 1918. 6½ in. 146 pp. maps, bibl. apps. ind. paper, 3 fr. 60. 943.9

The country, history, and civilization of the Yugoslavs, their struggle for independence, their ill-treatment by the Austrians during the War, and the complexity of the Yugoslav problem, are described in this brochure.

\***Gauvain (Auguste).** L'EUROPE AU JOUR LE JOUR: vol. 5, LA DEUXIÈME GUERRE BALKANIQUE, 1913. *Paris, Bossard*, 1918. 10 in. 415 pp. paper, 9 fr. 949.6

In this volume the author narrates the events which began with the *coup d'état* at Constantinople in January, 1913, and ended with the signature of the Turko-Bulgarian treaty of peace on Sept. 29 of the same year.

**Gittinger (Roy).** THE FORMATION OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA, 1803-1906 (*University of California Publications in History*, vol. 6). *Berkeley, Cal., Univ. Press*, 1917. 9½ in. 268 pp. maps, 9 appendices, bibliog. index. 976.6

Dr. Gittinger thus describes the movement which led to the creation of a new State:—

"The generation after the Civil War saw the removal of the Indians from Nebraska and Kansas to what is now Oklahoma; but even this concentration of the tribes in one-third of their former territory did not fill it, and the unoccupied land aroused the cupidity, first, of the land-grant railroad, and later, of the white settler. Homeseekers began to threaten and then to pass the borders of the diminished Indian territory;...finally...the rush was overwhelming. In a decade and a half the population rose from a few thousands to a million and a half, and the creation of a new State became imperative."

The development of this State is the subject of Dr. Gittinger's study.

**Larmeroux (Jean).** LA POLITIQUE EXTÉRIEURE DE L'AUTRICHE-HONGRIE, 1875—1914: vol. 2, LA POLITIQUE D'ASSERVISSEMENT. *Paris, Plon*, 1918. 9½ in. 480 pp. paper, 10 fr. 943.6-9

The second volume of this important work describes the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, the revolution in Turkey, the Balkan wars of 1912-13, the Albanian revolt, and the assassinations at Serajevo.

**MacQuarrie (Hector).** OVER HERE: impressions of America by a British officer. *Lippincott* [1918]. 7½ in. 243 pp., \$1.35 n. 973.913

"I have grown steadily to love the American people." These words give the keynote of this book, written by an officer of the R.F.A., invalided from Ypres, who went to America on behalf of the British Government. He possesses a facile pen, provides many amusing sketches of the people he met, and greatly admires the ability and charm of American women. It is unfortunate that the first two letters are misdated by a year, thus confusing the reader, as, for example, on p. 31.



**O'Neill (Elizabeth).** ROME: a history of the city from the earliest times (*The Nations' Histories*). Jack [1918]. 7½ in. 359 pp. il. 2 maps, bib. app. ind., 5/n. 937 and 945.6  
As a clearly defined picture—on an unambitious scale—of monarchical, republican, imperial, Papal, and modern Rome, this book leaves little to be desired. An impression of actuality is supplied by the brief character-sketches of conspicuous figures in Roman history, and by the inclusion of descriptions of some of the most celebrated remains of the past, such as the catacombs, the Colosseum, and the Arch of Titus.

**Phayre (Ignatius).** AMERICA'S DAY: studies in light and shade. Constable, 1918. 8½ in. 394 pp., 12/6 n. 973.913  
The author explains the feeling of aloofness from the War which existed at first throughout the States, and then shows how Germany's conduct gradually brought about a revulsion of feeling. In a bright style he describes how the immigrant is Americanized, the "hustle" of business life, millionaires and their methods, the influence of the press, and the great part played by women; but he does not overlook darker spots in the picture. Throughout he pays tribute to the clear-sightedness and statesmanship of President Wilson.

**Tchobanian (Archag).** LA FEMME ARMÉNIENNE. Paris, Grasset, 1918. 6½ in. 91 pp. paper, 3 fr. 956.6  
A lecture delivered in Paris and elsewhere in January and February, 1917, followed by lyrical verses by Armenian women, and 'Le Cri d'une Arménienne,' written by Mlle. Astlik Bizian, a refugee.

**Terry (Charles Sanford), ed.** PAPERS RELATING TO THE ARMY OF THE SOLEMN LEAGUE AND COVENANT, 1643-1647; ed., with an introduction, by Charles Sanford Terry: vols. 1 and 2 (*Publications of the Scottish History Society, Second Series*, vols. 16, 17). Edinburgh, Constable, 1917. 9 in. 412 and 414 pp. pors. introd. (106 pp.), index. 941.06  
Most of the papers in these volumes are the accounts of Sir Adam Hepburn, Lord Humbie, Commissary-General of the Army of the Solemn League and Covenant. The greater part are in the General Register House, Edinburgh.

**\*Willis (Dorothy), ed.** THE ESTATE BOOK OF HENRY DE BRAY OF HARLESTON, CO. NORTHANTS (c. 1289-1340); edited for the Royal Historical Society, from the contemporary MSS., by Dorothy Willis (*Camden Third Series*, vol. 27). The Society, 1916. 8½ in. 199 pp. il. introd. list of pedigrees, index. 942.55

Although in Bridges's and Baker's histories of Northamptonshire, and in 'Churches of the Archdeaconry of Northampton' (ed. J. H. Parker), the Cotton and Lansdown MSS. comprising the 'Harlestone Register' are quoted to a considerable extent, they have not hitherto been treated as a whole. The particular interest of De Bray's Estate Book is that it was the work of a small landowner of the thirteenth century, a layman, who introduced into his manuscript many personal touches, and incidentally threw light on the various elements of a mediæval village, which, as the editor suggests, was probably typical of many places.

#### 940.9 THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR.

**Basly (Emile).** LE MARTYRE DE LENS: trois années de captivité. Paris, Plon, 1918. 7½ in. 283 pp. paper, 4 fr. 50. 940.9

In simple, moving language the deputy-mayor of Lens tells the story of the three years' martyrdom to which the "ville noire" was subjected by the Germans. Destruction and ruin, pillage, capricious cruelty, and mental and physical suffering were the hard lot of the inhabitants.

**The B.E.F. Times:** a facsimile reprint of the Trench Magazine. Jenkins, 1918. 10 by 7½ in. 148 pp., 7/6 n. 940.9

The editor announces in the foreword to this amusing production that the volume concludes the publication, the business of war having in 1917 become so strenuous as to interfere with the steady issue of a trench journal. The volume is dedicated to "Those who have 'gone West.'"

**The Brazilian Green Book:** consisting of diplomatic documents relating to Brazil's attitude with regard to the European War, 1914-17: authorized English version, introd. and notes by Andrew Boyle. Allen & Unwin [1918]. 8½ in. 126 pp. ind., 7/6 n. 940.9

These documents are presented as issued by the Brazilian Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The action of Brazil, Mr. Boyle declares, has been logical throughout the War, and sets an eminent example of correct procedure in international relations.

**Galtrey (Sidney).** THE HORSE AND THE WAR. 'Country Life,' 1918. 10 in. 130 pp. il. boards, 6/n. 940.9

Capt. Galtrey's attractive and well-illustrated volume deals with the share which the hundreds of thousands of horses and mules have had in the work done by the armies of the Empire during the War. Sir Douglas Haig contributes an introductory note.

**Hall (Bert).** IN THE AIR: three years on and above three fronts. Hurst & Blackett [1918]. 7½ in. 128 pp., 2/6 n. 940.9

Lieut. Hall is an American who joined the French Army when war was declared, served at first in the infantry, and later became an aviator and winner of the Médaille Militaire and other distinctions. He gives a graphic and frequently thrilling account of his experiences in Russia, Roumania, and Bulgaria, as well as at Verdun and elsewhere in France.

**Kahn (Otto H.).** RIGHT ABOVE RACE. Hodder & Stoughton, 1918. 7½ in. 174 pp. pref. by Theodore Roosevelt; foreword by Haldane Macfall, 3/n. 940.9

A series of eloquent addresses by a prominent German-American financier on the duty of American citizens of foreign birth to take their full share in the fight for freedom.

**Keith (Eric A.).** MY ESCAPE FROM GERMANY. Nisbet [1918]. 7½ in. 285 pp., 6/n. 940.9

Mr. Keith's book will be enjoyed by all who admire courage, patience, and resource. Interned as a civilian in the early days of the War, he twice succeeded in getting within a mile or two of the Dutch frontier, only to be discovered and taken back to Berlin; but his perseverance was finally rewarded. His story holds the reader breathless.

**Lauder (Harry).** A MINSTREL IN FRANCE. Melrose, 1918. 7½ in. 320 pp. il., 7/6 n. 940.9

A record of the author's tour in America and the South Seas early in 1914, and of his recruiting work in Britain from the early days of the War. Mr. Lauder describes his visit to the soldiers of the Empire in France and Flanders, and the pleasure he derived from the "shows" he gave behind and in the lines. There are many touching references to his only son, killed in France in December, 1916.

**Masterman (E. W. G.).** THE DELIVERANCE OF JERUSALEM. Hodder & Stoughton, 1918. 8½ in. 51 pp. il. map, paper, 1/n. 940.9

The author is excellently qualified by his connexion with the Palestine Exploration Fund to give this brief but clear account of Jerusalem and narrative of the campaign which led to the capture of the sacred city.

**\*Nevinson (Henry W.).** THE DARDANELLES CAMPAIGN. Nisbet [1918]. 10 in. 449 pp. il. pors. maps, bib. ind., 18/n. 940.9

It is a splendid but mournful story that Mr. Nevinson has to tell. His narrative is dignified and straightforward, grave as befits the theme, and almost unadorned in its simplicity. The origin and inception of the expedition; the naval attack, landings, and battles; the last efforts; and the evacuations and final withdrawal on Jan. 8, 1916, pass like a panorama before our eyes. Mr. Nevinson discusses the causes of the failure, and his book may be regarded as the authoritative account of the expedition.

**Noble (Edward).** THE NAVAL SIDE. Palmer & Hayward [1918]. 8½ in. 286 pp. il., 7/6 n. 940.9

Mr. Noble points out very forcibly what a debt the Empire owes to its sailors, whether in the navy or the mercantile marine. He sketches typical samples of their work during the War in submarines, destroyers, and cruisers; and eloquently pleads the case of the merchant service for better and more liberal treatment.

**\*Pollen (Arthur Hungerford).** THE NAVY IN BATTLE. Chatto & Windus, 1918. 9 in. 377 pp. por. diag., 12/6 n. 940.9

The author, who is recognized as one of the best qualified writers on naval matters, discusses in this substantial volume the principles on which sea-power is founded, and by their light considers the actions fought by the Navy from the destruction of the Emden to the attack on Zeebrugge and Ostend. He thinks that at the battle of Jutland we did not secure all the advantages we should have done from Sir David Beatty's bold and skilful conduct.

**Weston (C. H.).** THREE YEARS WITH THE NEW ZEALANDERS. Skeffington [1918]. 7½ in. 256 pp. il. pors. maps, 6/9 n. 940.9

Lieut.-Col. Weston, who is a New Zealander, narrates the share in the War taken by the New Zealand Expeditionary force in Gallipoli, Egypt, and on the Western front.

## J. CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

**Baldwin (May).** *SPOILT CYNTHIA AT SCHOOL.* Chambers, 1918. 7½ in. 299 pp. il., 4/n. J.F.

The foremost personages in this pleasant story are the heroine, her faithful old nurse, a hardhearted stepmother, and a peace-making dean. The heroine's half-brother is a fine character.

\***Blackie's Children's Annual.** Blackie [1918]. 11 in. 150 pp. il. bds., 5/n. J. 050

Many favourites with boys and girls contribute to the fifteenth issue of this annual—long stories, short stories, verse, and a lavish supply of pictures, including some charming full-page ones in colour.

**Blake (Lucy).** *DREAMS AND REALITIES.* Stockwell [1918]. 7½ in. 96 pp., 2/6 n. J.F.

A simple story of three children and a little Belgian refugee who is adopted by their parents.

**Brazil (Angela).** *A PATRIOTIC SCHOOLGIRL.* Blackie [1918]. 7½ in. 288 pp. il., 4/6 n. J. F.

A war-time story—bright and readable—of some school-girls who are on the alert for spies.

**Brereton (Frederick Sadlier).** *UNDER FOCH'S COMMAND.* Blackie [1918]. 7½ in. 287 pp. il., 4/6 n. J. F.

Christmas would hardly seem Christmas to boys if there were no book by Capt. Brereton. Here he affords them a chance of reading all about the American soldiers who have helped the Allies to win the War; but the friends have many exciting experiences before even they land in France.

**Case (Clarence Marsh).** *THE BANNER OF THE WHITE HORSE:* a tale of the Saxon Conquest. Harrop, 1918. 8 in. 251 pp. il., 5/n. J.F.

The coming of Hengist and Horsa, the battle of Aylesford, and the death of Horsa are the principal events in this story. It will be read with interest by boys.

**Cradock (Mrs. H. C.).** *JOSEPHINE IS BUSY;* pictured by Honor C. Appleton. Blackie, 1918. 10 in. 63 pp. bds., 5/n. J. F.

Mrs. Cradock tells in very large type all about Josephine's sixteen dolls, and Miss Appleton's full-page illustrations in colour will delight grown-ups as well as little ones.

**Friedlander (Gerald), ed.** *THE MAGIC APPLES;* and other Jewish fairy tales and stories; tr. and adapted by Gerald Friedlander; il. by E. H. Stewart. R. Scott [1918]. 7½ in. 143 pp., 2/6 n. J.F.

Old stories collected from Jewish sources, retold in a modern setting, and so made attractive to young readers. Two of the best are "King Solomon's Carpet" and "The Magic Lamp."

**Grayl (Druid).** *FAIRY TALES FROM FOREIGN LANDS;* il. by Elsie Lunn. Oxford, Blackwell [1918]. 7½ in. 134 pp., 3/6 n. J.F.

A book of pretty fairy stories, adequately illustrated, and really suitable for children's reading, understanding, and appreciation.

**Hart (Frank).** *THE ANIMALS DO THEIR BIT IN THE GREAT WAR.* Blackie [1918]. 11 in. 32 pp. il. bds., 3/n. J. 940.9

Horses, mules, donkeys, "dogs of war," oxen, and camels all figure in this brightly illustrated book.

**Hughes (Thomas).** *TOM BROWN'S SCHOOL-DAYS;* ed. by H. C. Brady; il. by Hugh Thomson. Ginn [1918]. 7½ in. 454 pp. notes, 3/9 n. J.F.

A well-annotated, adequately illustrated, and attractive edition of this classic.

**Lavington (Margaret) and Urquhart (Helen).** *A LITTLE CHAFF.* Lane, 1919. 7½ in. 67 pp. bds., 3/6 n. J. 821.9

Rhymes, such as "Ten Little Honey-Bees," "The Resentful Turkey," and "Rupert the Rabbit," suitable for young children, and accompanied by numerous illustrations, mostly coloured.

**A Little Ship;** by Taffrail. Chambers [1918]. 7½ in. 337 pp. il., 6/n. J. F.

The author of "Pincher Martin" is well known as an accurate delineator of life in the navy, and this breezy record of the doings of the little ship Triptolemus and her crew will be eagerly welcomed by a concourse of readers, young and old.

**Lynn (Escott).** *KNIGHTS OF THE AIR.* Chambers, 1918. 7½ in. 391 pp. il., 6/n. J.F.

The "go" and actuality of this story of war-time airman-ship will be appreciated by Mr. Lynn's readers. Exciting situations are numerous, and there is sufficient fighting to please the most patriotic boy. Mr. Earnshaw's illustrations—drawn with the left hand, for the artist has lost his right arm in the War—are worthy of special remark.

**Malone (H. L'Estrange).** *WINFRED:* a romance of Rumayne. C. H. Kelly [1918]. 7½ in. 207 pp. il., 5/n. J.F.

A romantic story of the Middle Ages, likely to be attractive to young people. The tale deals with hostilities between the Kings of Rumayne and Burowyne.

**Marchant (Bessie).** *CYNTHIA WINS.* Blackie [1918]. 7½ in. 288 pp. il., 4/6 n. J. F.

The heroine sacrifices prospects of business advancement in order to go and nurse a friend. This journey leads to exciting adventures, the descriptions of which make the story readable to the end.

\***Nightingale (M. and C.).** *THE BABE'S BOOK OF VERSE.* Oxford, Blackwell, 1918. 6½ in. 45 pp. il., 2/n. J. 821.9

"Verse and woodcuts" are by M. and C. Nightingale. We find that the former—simple and unaffected—do please a child, and the latter are charming to any eye, young or old.

**O'Neill (Elizabeth).** *BATTLES FOR PEACE:* the story of the Great War told for children. Hodder & Stoughton, 1918. 7½ in. 222 pp. 2 maps, 3/6 n. J. 940.9

The author, who is well known as an accomplished student of history, has written this book for elder children. It is not a series of anecdotes, but surveys in order the salient features of the long contest, naval and military, down to the great German offensive last March.

**Oxenham (Elsie Jeanette).** *THE SCHOOL OF UPS AND DOWNS:* the story of a summer camp. Chambers, 1918. 7½ in. 335 pp. il., 5/n. J.F.

To girls who want to read about a jolly school where lessons are not the only objects in life, and to know something of Camp-Fire Girls' lore and Girl Guides' law, this tale will be both enjoyable and informative.

**Potter (Beatrix).** *THE TALE OF JOHNNY TOWN-MOUSE.* Warne [1918]. 5½ in. 85 pp. il., 2/n. J.F.

A pretty little book, plentifully illustrated in colour, and suitable for quite young children.

**Shervill (W. P.).** *TWO DARING YOUNG PATRIOTS;* or, Outwitting the Huns. Blackie [1918]. 7½ in. 256 pp. il., 3/6 n. J. F.

A good story of the fall of Liège, in which the young hero cleverly defeats the German who has planned to destroy some great ironworks.

**Shorten (A. Kathleen).** *LITTLE MASTER:* a story of Ceylon. C.M.S. [1918]. 7½ in. 93 pp. il. bds., 1/9 n. J. 266

A story intended to interest children in missionary work. It gives an insight into Ceylonese life and customs, but is extremely sad.

**Snow (Laura A. Earter).** *THE SEALED PACKET:* the stirring story of Aimée's gold mine. R.T.S. [1918]. 7½ in. 252 pp. front., 3/6 n. J. F.

Aimée, left an orphan, not only finds strength and comfort in her religion, but is the means of bringing much happiness to others.

**Webb (Marion St. John).** *THE GIRLS OF CHEQUERTREES;* il. by Percy Tarrant. 8 in. 255 pp., 6/n. J. F.

Four girls are invited by a benevolent old lady to stay at her house during her six months' absence on business. The idea is to develop their characters and make them self-reliant, and on the whole the experiment succeeds.

**Westerman (Percy F.).** *A LIVELY BIT OF THE FRONT.* Blackie [1918]. 7½ in. 288 pp. il., 4/6 n. J. F.

This exciting story relates the adventures of two New Zealanders on the Western front. The book is likely to be acceptable also to adolescent readers.

**Westerman (Percy F.).** *WITH BEATTY OFF JUTLAND.* Blackie [1918]. 7½ in. 284 pp. il., 5/n. J. F.

An admirable tale of naval life in war-time, embodying a vivid narrative of the Jutland engagement.

**Widdemer (Margaret).** *WINONA'S WAR FARM (Camp-Fire Girls Series).* Lippincott, 1918. 7½ in. 252 pp. il., 6/n. J.F.

This story deals with farming and war work done by "The Blue Birds" and their Boy Scout friends. It will be read with appreciation by adventurous girls and by many boys.

**Young England, 1918.** Pilgrim Press, 1918. 10½ in. 256 pp. il., 6/n. J.050

This thirty-ninth annual volume contains stories and articles dealing much with the War, but including also history, travel, cricket, football, nature study, and indoor hobbies.



